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A ST. GEORGE OF TO-DAY.

"I'd like to be a hero," said Donald, my boy, to me,
"Like St. George, who killed the dragon and set the Princess free.
I'd like to ride on a prancing steed and carry a long, bright lance,
And kill a terrible monster. But a fellow has no chance!
The dragons are all dead now, and the dangers are so small—
A boy who lives in these times can't do brave deeds at all."

Ah, Donald, the tales of our own day are better than legends to me;
I know a boy in this city as brave as St. George could be.
He does not ride on a prancing steed, he is not armor-clad;
He's freckled, and rides a bicycle—an every-day kind of a lad.
But he dashed across this very street in the face of death one day
And saved the life of a little child—and quietly went his way.

Glad with the joy of the morning, she stood on the crossing there,
While her shining eyes and tripping feet and flying flossy hair,
Then just beyond dashed down the street, the horses fierce and strong,
The driver strained at the bits full strength, but he saw the child too late;
He could not—could not—swerve his steeds to save her from her fate!

Would God not send his angel? To save her there was none.
He did; he sent an angel, but a very human one.
A boy came scorching down the street, with cap pulled over his eyes;
'Twas a race between boy and horses; and straight to the goal he flies!
He snatched the child from just before the terrible trampling feet,
And fell—but, falling, whirled her to the corner of the street.

The engine clattered on its way, and now, the danger by,
Like any frightened baby, the child began to cry.
She had not feared the peril, but she feared the rescuer,
And, in awkward boyish fashion, he tried to comfort her—
Till the nurse came up, all trembling, as well she might that day;
Then, trundling his broken bicycle, he turned and limped away.

It was not told in the papers; reporters were not there;
And the frightened nursemaid's only thought was of her "dreadful scare."
So nobody knows his name, my boy, and the only rewards he got
Were a badly broken bicycle and many an aching spot.
But I know St. George of dragon fame could not be braver than he—
That freckled boy with the bicycle is hero enough for me.
—Bertha E. Bush, in St. Nicholas.

WHEN THE WOODS TURN GREEN AGAIN.

There's a warm, warm wind comes up from the south
With a promise and a song—
A song that wells from a rose-tipped mouth,
In cadence full and strong.
It whispers, whispers through the day
To the hearts of longing men,
That the time is coming on the way
When the woods turn green again.

When the woods turn green in the sunshine's kiss
And dream o'er the lazy pool,
Where the dappled shadows, hit-and-miss,
Sway slowly, dark and cool,
And the long, long dawnings bring the tune
Of the robin, thrush and wren,
Till they lullaby to the day-held moon—
When the woods turn green again.

When the woods turn green, and the sky's rich hue
Takes a deeper, truer shade,
And the blood-red poppies dot the view
In a pattern God has made,
Then the song the southwinds sing so low
Will live on hill and glen,
And its mellow notes into being grow
When the woods turn green again.
—W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Jasper—Now that Scadsby has made a fortune he doesn't know his old friends.
Jumpupp—Well, that has its advantages. They don't have to listen to his early struggles.—Judge.

"What is your idea of a statesman?"
"A statesman," said Farmer Corntossel, "is an officeholder who can quit thinkin' about quail on toast once in a while and remember the American eagle."—Exchange.

"Yes," says the philosophical person, "wealth brings its disappointments."
"After we lose it," puts in the materialistic man.—Judge.

"The difference between a mule an' some human bein's," said Uncle Eben, "is dat de mule only kicks once in awhile, an' when he does, it 'mounts to sumpin'."—Washington Star.

"There goes a man who started life as a bartender, and now he's a member of the legislature."
"You don't say? I suppose the impossibility of avoiding evil associations in his business was responsible for it."—Philadelphia Press.

Cassidy—Ot thought he swore to right Ireland's wrongs?
Casey—Thrue for ye, so he did.
Cassidy—But he's not on the shtump anny more.
Casey—No; he's writin' a histhory av Ireland now. He thought thot the 'aisiest way to write her wrongs.—Philadelphia Record.

"Br'er Williams say, dos 'fo' he took en die, dat he wuz gwine ter glory in a cheeryoot er fire."
"S'pose he happen ter de misfortune er burnin' up on de road?"
"Well, he 'lowed he'd take dem chances, knze if he did ketch fire a-gwine he'd fool hell, anyhow."—Atlanta Constitution.

"I has noticed," said Uncle Eben, "dat in controversies some o' de folks dat is merely takin' sides gits a heap mo' excited dan de ones dat stahted de 'riginal scrap."—Washington Star.

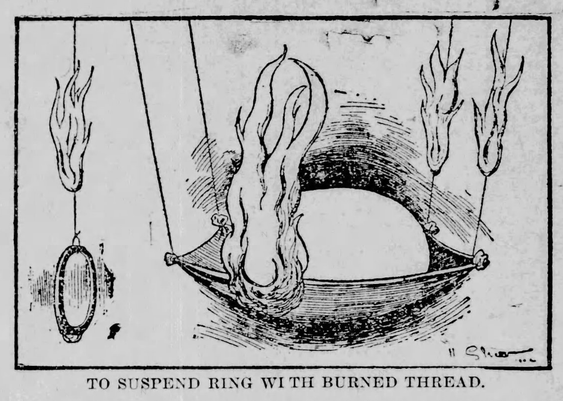
VERY EFFECTIVE.

"How did you cut down your smoking bill?"
"I moved to Pittsburg."

Made a Difference.

She—I can't possibly get my gown for less than $175, dear.
He—But there's Mrs. Rounder. I'll bet she doesn't pay any such price.
She—It her social position is so much more secure than ours."

PARLOR MAGIC.



TO SUSPEND RING WITH BURNED THREAD.

Soak a piece of linen thread in a strong solution of salt (two tablespoonfuls of water to one tablespoonful of salt). Take it out and let it dry, repeating this three or four times before you are ready for the performance of this trick. Show the piece of thread to the audience, and, as the thread will look like an ordinary piece of linen thread, nobody will know that it has been prepared. Suspend a light ring from the thread; set fire to the thread and burn it up; the ring will stay suspended, although the thread is burned. This experiment must be executed with great care, as a very fine fibre of salt suspends the ring, instead of the burned thread, and the least bit of draught or shaking will spoil the experiment. This trick can also be done in the following manner: Take a small piece of muslin, and tie a piece of linen thread at each of the four corners, as the figure shows, forming a sort of hammock. This hammock, together with the thread, place in a strong solution of salt, as described before. Take it out and dry it and repeat this treatment three or four times before the performance. Hang it up as shown in figure, and put an empty egg shell in the hammock. Set fire to it, and you will see that although the threads and muslin are burned up the egg will stay suspended in the air.—New York Tribune.

Can You Draw These Animals?

Not one person out of a hundred will be able to draw these animals with one line without previous instruction. This is amusing for little children and also their elders.

HOME EXERCISING MACHINE

A competent authority on the subject would probably admit that a large proportion of the ailments ordinarily attributed to the stomach have their origin in a weakness of the muscles surrounding the abdominal cavity, with attendant flabbiness and inability of the digestive organs to perform their natural functions. A simple form of exercising apparatus, it is claimed, will tend to strengthen the muscles above referred to, assisting them materially in the performance of their work. The device needs little explanation, owing to its simplicity. There is a hinged board, with supports to raise it from the floor and a latch to maintain the sections right while

in use. A cushion is also provided for the head, and there are braces secured to the footboard to enable the person to rise to a sitting posture by a shear pull with the feet. To use this exerciser the patient takes the position shown, with his feet inserted in the braces, when by raising and lowering the upper part of the body slowly the muscles are exercised throughout the entire length of the trunk. Care must be taken not to indulge too freely in the exertion at the beginning, as overstraining the muscles would cause serious injury instead of benefit. The special tendency of this form of exercise would be to dissipate the surplus flesh of the abdomen, as well as increasing the muscular power, thus lightening the load to be carried also.

A Vaccination Dance.

"Mrs. Blank—at home—Saturday, March 15—9 o'clock—Dancing and Vaccination." That was how one lady gilded the point of the scalpel for her three daughters and their friends. Her ingenious little vaccination party is recalled to-day with regret by twenty-two people; but in another week, when the worst is over, they will all be glad they accepted. One figure of the cotillon was danced before supper, and in the course of the dancing couples drew lots for turns. The doctor appeared at midnight and had finished by 1; then came supper, and afterward more dancing. It is a good thing to take the vexations of life in company and laughing; and a suburban at home against smallpox is not open to the criticism levelled at the famous Florentine anti-plague story-telling competition.—London Chronicle.

Noted Woman Parliamentarian.

The Ladies of the Maccabees is one of the largest women's beneficial associations in the world, and although it is a secret order, and consequently not eligible for affiliation with the club movement, it represents 99,000 women in its membership.

Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, of Philadelphia, who has recently been made a member of the executive board of the National Council of Women, is considered one of the best parliamentarians among women in the United States, and her text book, "Pocket Manual of Parliamentary Terms," and her "Parliamentary Chart," are unique. Another book of hers, "Convention How," has never been excelled by any publication in giving directions for arranging for conventions. Her book, entitled "Model Initiation," has almost become a classic as a model for conducting Women's Christian Temperance Unions.—Philadelphia Record.

Strength in Numbers.

"I feel a presentiment," said the shad as he passed up the river, "that something terrible is going to happen to me."
"Ah!" repled the sturgeon, "a vague presentiment, eh?"
"Vague nothing. Why, I feel it in my bones."—Philadelphia Press.

A Matter of Courtesy.

"The horse and cow is in the field. Now what is wrong in that sentence?" asked a teacher of a young grammar class.
"It ought to be, 'The cow and horse is in the field,' because it is more polite to mention ladies first," answered a little boy who had just come into the class.—Little Chronicle.

BOAT THAT BROUGHT CARNEGIE

Came Over When a Child In an American-built Boat.

The people of the ancient town of Wiscasset, Lincoln county, Me., are interested in the recent discovery that the vessel in which Andrew Carnegie came to this country was built and owned in their town. R. K. Sewall, a lawyer of Wiscasset, and a local historian, made the discovery, through reading the following extract from a letter of Mr. Carnegie's, published in the London Standard of May 17, 1901:

Knockaderry Castle, County of Dumbartonshire.—My Dear Lord Provost: It will give me pleasure to provide the needed £100 for branch libraries, which are sure to prove of great advantage to the masses of the people.

It is just fifty-two years since my parents, with their two little boys, sailed from the Broomielaw for New York in the bark Wiscasset. It is delightful to be permitted to commemorate the event.

A careful search of the marine registers, old and new, shows that there was only one square-rigged vessel named Wiscasset, that one being a whaler built in Wiscasset, and named for the town.—Bangor News.

PUMPKIN THAT'S A WHOPPER

At the exhibition of farm products held last fall, under the auspices of the American Institute in this city, a pumpkin raised on Long Island was exhibited and was the center of interest to the farmers who attended the show. This pumpkin was about two and a half feet

in height and was considered a wonder.

California, however, produces pumpkins that put the Long Island product to shame. One was exhibited there recently which was a whopper. It was so large that after an opening had been made in the top and the pulp removed there was room enough inside to allow a four-year old girl to stand there. Photographs were taken to prove how large the pumpkin really was, so that not even the sceptical farmers of the East can express doubts about it.—New York Sun.

The Road to Fortune.

"There's a mint of money in it!" exclaimed the man with the tousled hair and restless eyes; "a mint of money!"
"Got another idea?" asked the investor.
"Yes, sir; and it can't lose! It's a game."
"How is it played?"
Oh, I haven't got down to details yet. Any kind of a simple pastime will do. All that's necessary is to fix up some sort of a game with a simple outfit and call it 'Roodledydoo' or 'Billibedum' or some other fool name, and then sit down and wait for society to go crazy over it."—Washington Star.

His Experience.

She—Why do you think their affair isn't Platonic?
He—Well, I've never met a Platonic widow.—Puck.

ABSENCE OF GRAY HEADS

A Stranger's Comment on the Members of the House.

"I visited the House of Representatives the other day," remarked a stranger to the Washington Star, "and I was impressed by one or two facts which interested me.

"In this, one of the two great legislative bodies of the United States, I expected to see a great many, the majority, in fact, of the members of venerable aspect. I could but observe the absence of gray heads among the representatives. In short, men of venerable aspect were so largely in the minority that I was at once struck with the fact. Most of the members appeared to be young men and men in or under the age of middle life. I pointed out many of the gentlemen on the floor of youthful appearance and asked the doorkeeper if they were really members of the House. He replied in all instances they were members, and seemed surprised that I should ask the question. I consider this fact a striking illustration of the possibilities of the young man in American political life. As I am a foreigner and used to seeing gray beards in high legislative and executive positions on the continent, the contrast was the more noticeable. I was also informed that the bill under debate had been before the House for several days, was bitterly contested, and that much feeling existed on either side. The 'feeling' the doorkeeper referred to was not observable to me. If Americans consider the debates in the lower house to be 'animated' they should see what a really 'animated debate' amounts to in the French chamber of deputies. They would experience a change of mind.

"I could also but remark upon the limited space in the galleries allotted to the general public, and I was informed that this space had been even more curtailed during a reconstruction of the interior of the chamber last summer. I supposed, of course, that the best part of the galleries would in this country be given over to the public. At every dcor but two I was refused admission except upon the production of a card or a personal identification that I was a member of the diplomatic corps, or one of the official government family. In the space allotted to the public there were not over 100 seats, if that number. Of course, the seating capacities of the galleries is not great, but the reserved space must take up over 90 per cent, while I thought the opposite rule would be found to be true."

"Why is Einstein so much better off than you; you both had fires."
"His was a general alarm."

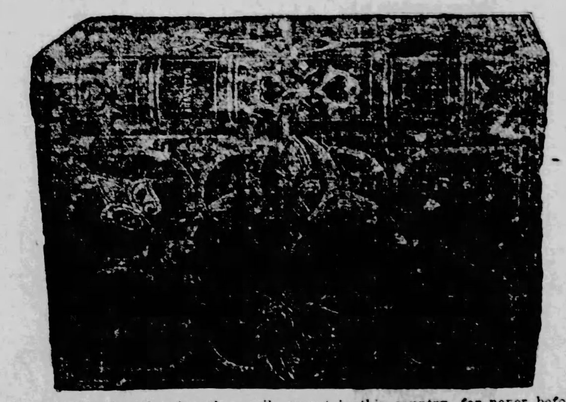
How He Knew.

"I hope, sir," said the clergyman, turning to the groom after the happy pair had been made one, "that the marriage you have just contracted will prove more satisfactory than your first."

"W-why," gasped the astonished husband, "how did you know that I had ever been married before and that the venture had not turned out to my liking?"

"That's easy," replied the good man. "You gave me only a dollar for tying the knot."

A Master of Bookbinding



The art of Charles Meunier, the pupil of Gustave Benard, the pupil of Marius Michel, the elder, and, through him, the lineal descendant of the master bookbinders of past centuries, may be judged in all the perfection of its beauty at an exhibition of no less than seventy-two of his bindings, now going on at Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons' establishment, 153 Fifth avenue, this city, says the New York Mail and Express. Meunier blends the grand traditions of his art with modern tendencies; he is a past master of that feeling which makes the binding harmonize symbolically with the text it clothes; both form one whole. The spirit of the author is reflected in the binding. He illustrates the text in leather.

This is creative art. Bookbinding, in its historic examples, has always been creative art. M. Meunier makes it interpreciative as well, and the richness of his fancy is never more brilliantly shown than in the different bindings he delights to invent for the same book. Outwardly they do not resemble each other closely, but the same idea—the idea of the author—connects them all.

Meunier is to-day the acknowledged master of his craft; no better work than his is made by the hand of man now living. The present exhibition at the Messrs. Scribner's is not a mere show of fine bindings. It is an art in the fullest sense of the word, unequalled as yet in this country, for never before has one artist sufficed to fill the cases so well known to book lovers with specimens of his work.

The red and blue levant, with flowers de luce and clematis in mosaic, of the Duc d'Aumale's "Les Zouaves et les Chasseurs a Pied," shown here, is frankly illustrative; so is the gold bug, used as the prevailing motive in the binding of Poe's story of that name. The orang-outang on the cover of "The Murders of the Rue Morgue" is a striking illustration of what a bold man can do who is master of his craft. There is also a copy of Pierre Loti's "Madame Chrysantheme" with a Japanese woman shown on the panel; a "Notre Dame de Paris" with Esmeralda on the cover dancing with her goat; a "La Mode de Paris" covered thickly with a superb interlacing of poppies and daisies; the "Stories of a Beer Drinker" bound in full morocco, covered with hop flowers interlaced with inscriptions. These are mentioned as instances of the Meunier mode, shown in great variety and range in this collection. The binding for Zola's "Le Reve" is the perfection of symbolism in leather.

In addition to the bindings, these books also strikingly exhibit Meunier's manner of embellishment, pictorial and otherwise.

This exhibit enables us to judge the art of Meunier as no single specimen of it, even the best, could do. The show is open to all who wish to enter. The bindings are for sale.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER VII.—BARBARA'S GATE.

There was plenty of social pleasure in the besieged town. The spinet in Alice's parlor tinkled often in the evening, and during the day there were the same fashionable promenades. The thrill of expectation gave more interest to life, as the possibility that each day might bring forth important matters excited all minds. There were the same number of assemblies at night, but in the day the former pleasures were increased by parties made up to view the new fortifications.

It was in returning from one of these parties that Capt. Tudor met with an unforgettable experience. They had been to "the lines" at the Neck, and Mistress Oliver had giggled, Lady Caroline exclaimed, at the strength of the defences. They had looked through glasses at the rebel entrenchments, and united in depreciating them. Now, returning, Lady Harriet had brought up one of the great topics of the hour.

"When the new generals arrive," she had asked, "we may expect to sweep the country of the rebels?"

"Oh, yes, assuredly," the group of officers replied in chorus; and Ormsby explained with animation how Howe was brave, Burgoyne brilliant, and Clinton dashing; and now Tommy, though he would still retain command, would have new life put into him.

They reached the streets of the town, and came to a familiar garden, where Tudor contrived to drop behind. The others went on, gayly chatting, but he, looking among the already luxuriant growths, saw behind a row of hollyhocks a pair of bright eyes glancing. Yet they looked from under puckered brows, and Barbara Savage, when she saw Tudor halting at the gate, seemed to come forward with reluctance to speak with him.

"What a charming garden, Mistress Savage!" he began. It was the gardener, not the garden, that held his eyes, for her round, firm arm, bare to the elbow, and her countenance within its sunbonnet, were lovelier to him than budding flowers.

"Yes," she answered; "the year is as forward as another in June." She finished her sentence without a smile, and closed her red lips, looking upon him steadily.

He had not seen her for a fortnight, and then it was only for a moment on the street. He had felt the need of accident, or a real excuse, to bring them together, and besides, the officers had all been very busy. But now that he was with her, he was minded to seize the opportunity. The gate was slightly ajar; he put out his hand to it.

"May I not come in and view your flowers?" he asked.

Barbara's little hand went forward quickly. It caught the gate before he touched it, and pushed it sinut. The latch clicked, and while her black eyes began to glint something snapped in Tudor's brain.

"Eh?" he cried.

"Officers' gates are not free to rebels," Barbara said. "Must rebels' gates be free in return? I am a rebel, sir."

The little head was up; the eyes looked into his defiantly. Yes, Barbara, could fight. Tudor knew that she referred to Frank—here was his act recoiling on his head.

"Mistress Savage" he cried.

Her hand went now to the latch, and raised it. For an instant he thought she had relented, but she undeceived him. "Yet, if you come to search for hidden arms——" she said, and opened the gate.

"No, madam" he cried.

She shut the gate again. "I understand that the king's officers sometimes bow to rebels," she said. "You may bow to me when we meet; you may ask me how I do. I will respond that I am very well. At this minute, Captain Tudor, I am very well indeed."

He recovered himself, and took his dismissal gallantly. "Mistress Savage," he said, bowing very low, "I rejoice in your good health." Then he went away, the most military figure of the military, concealing, under a stony face, his astonishment and chagrin. His friends were far ahead; he turned aside and did not join them.

But that evening, at the coffee-house, hearing Anthony again boasting of the volunteers' success in keeping the Whig women in the town, Tudor suddenly inquired: "Do you suppose that this manoeuvre of yours has kept Mistress Savage from going out?"

"Yes," answered Dickie at once. "Mr. Savage was about to send her away, but all passes are now refused."

"Then, confound your association!" cried Tudor, from the depths of his heart, and amid the astonished silence of regulars and volunteers, he stalked away.

The three new generals came, and the new troops went into the quarters that were assigned to them. Now, it was said on all hands, great things would happen. Burgoyne demanded elbow-room. "Elbow-room!" repeated all the Tories, pleased with the phrase.

It was growing hard to Frank, this time of waiting. Was it worth the cost? From time to time to glimpse Alice at a distance, always surrounded by her bodyguard of redcoats, frequently with Sotheran towering above the rest, was very hard to bear. Was it worth it? What purpose was he serving Dr. Warren by staying in the town?

Frank's continued presence at the house embarrassed and displeased his uncle.

"If you are so proud of your friends without," he asked when he dared, "why do you not join them? Ann boasts you can, whenever you please."

Frank roused himself and rose. He looked down upon his uncle with the cold glance that Mr. Ellery hated. Impelled by his mood, the young man spoke the truth in a threat:

"You will know one reason, if I stay till Dickie's birthday comes." He could not see that joy and great trouble, that the second desire of his heart, with the greatest danger of his life, were to follow that expression.

Yet had he known the difficulties that were to follow his words he would scarcely have cared. Inaction was chafing him sorely; the slow passage of days, with nothing doing, was enough to make him welcome something new. The tooth of love unsatisfied was wearing him; and the world—for to the Whigs in Boston regularly came, through more than one source, news from outside—that Gates had at last appointed as general of the army Washington the Virginian, of whom men spake so well, meant that there would soon be decisive action. A restless desire to do was welling up within Frank. Like an overfilled reservoir he was almost ready to burst his bonds.

But if Frank had thrust a knife into his uncle and then turned it in the wound, Mr. Ellery would not have been in more pain. His nephew had threatened what was worse than physical death. True, Humphreys was dead, there was no other witness left, and the aspect of the next set of books was perfect. The old set was not destroyed—Mr. Ellery needed them a little longer in comparing for mistakes—but they would be gone before Dickie's birthday. The trustee was, therefore, well prepared against a lawsuit, and as a loyal subject had every advantage over the suspected rebel. Yet he shrank from the struggle.

Therefore, after an hour of writhing, wherein cold fits of fear of Frank alternated with the deepest thought, Mr. Ellery decided to go to see his strongest friend, who was also Frank's strongest enemy. Yes, even though he must meet Roger there—plague take the boy!—he would go to Capt. Sotheran. He went, and on his return rubbed his hands when safe from observation and shook his bony fists at Frank's room. A little longer and a little cleverness—then all would be arranged.

CHAPTER VIII.—INFORMATION.

Frank was thinking of Roger. Out in the street, half an hour before, he had seen the boy following Sotheran. The sharp, nervous face had been dear to him; the ingratitude of a dependent or a child cuts deep, and Frank, sitting in the library with a book on fortification, paused a moment to sigh as he thought of the boy. There came a rap at the window.

Roger himself was peering through the glass. Frank, moved more than he cared to show, sat still and looked at him.

"Master Frank," cried the boy, "let me in!"

"The front door is unlocked," was the reply. Roger entered the library slowly, and stood before Frank with head as low as if he had been in fault.

"Well, Roger," said Frank, with gentle reproach.

Roger looked up; tears were in his eyes. "I meant it for the best," he said. "I have news for you, sir. I have been watching all this while."

"You, Roger?" exclaimed Frank.

"Every minute," cried the boy, with a burst of emotion; "every minute of four months, sir. I burned a letter once, Master Frank, that would have sent you to prison. Now——"

But Frank sprang up and caught him by the shoulder. "Roger, what is this?" he cried, and drew the boy toward him. Almost sobbing his relief, Roger told of the letter which the muffled visitor had brought to Sotheran.

"Truly," cried Frank, "it might have hanged me. But there is a traitor somewhere." He questioned the boy closely, yet could not find who the cloaked man was—only this more, that letters came to the captain every little while, that they were written in numerals, that the captain turned them all into proper script, and took them to the general.

"Who could send these?" asked Frank of himself. He found no answer.

"And now—cried Roger eagerly, and told his news. Last night two officers had met Sotheran at his room. All three had been dressed in homespun, and near midnight, well cloaked, they had gone to the Neck. At the lines they had left their cloaks, with Roger to hold them, and, looking like Yankee farmers, had passed out into the darkness. And, Roger said, they had studied at the room, and Sotheran carried with him a piece of paper with a curious drawing on it—a diagram, like a star of many points.

"The plan of a fort!" cried Frank; and his heart sank. He remembered Knox's words: "Did they go," he asked quickly, "to Dorchester Heights?"

They returned at early twilight, Roger said, from that direction; and that was the only place they could have visited without passing the American lines. They took their cloaks and went to Sotheran's room, where the boy served them with wine while they marked, with ink, figures upon the drawing.

"Measurements," cried Frank, with certainty.

"Then," described the boy, "the two officers went away very merrily, and Capt. Sotheran slept until 9 o'clock, but the paper was buttoned to his breast." At 9 Roger attended the captain to the general, who welcomed him and took him into a room. Roger waited until the door opened again; then he heard the general say: "Sunday night. You shall go with the detachment if you desire." Then the captain told the boy to go home, but he slipped away to Master Frank.

"I don't understand it," finished Roger, "and it may not be important, but I thought that you would know."

"Important?" cried Frank. "'Tis the most important happening yet. Roger, you deserve everything from us"—the boy's eyes shone—"and yet, what is to be done?"

Only one thing he saw at once; one thing upon a slender hope. If the army outside were strong enough to risk a battle, if they could seize the heights and hold them, they might drive the British from the town. If and if. But whatever should be done must be done at once. There were but four days to anticipate the scheme, and hurriedly Frank took a pen and wrote.

"I have," were his words, "intelligence that the governor means to seize and fortify Dorchester Heights on the night of Sunday, the 18th."

That was enough. Nick would take the note to the mainland that night. Frank paused and thought, then signed his full name, "Frank Ellery," that there might be no doubt of the information. Then, as he addressed the note to Dr. Warren, the thought came: "If there is to be a fight I must be there;" and he added the postscript: "May I not now leave the town?"

To go, to leave behind the town, with all its frettings, and to fight against the British! Roger had given an opportunity to him as well as to his countrymen. But while Frank folded the note, thanking the delighted boy, Dickie entered the house by the front door and came into the library. He scowled at Roger, resenting the lad's disloyalty to Frank.

"So you've returned," he said. "Why did you come?"

"Because," cried Roger boldly, "I came to warn Master Frank——"

"Roger, say nothing!" interrupted Frank.

"I know what I am saying," answered Roger. "Master Dickie, I came to say that your uncle, whom you love so much, has been plotting with Captain Sothersn against your brother; and I—I couldn't stand it."

Dickie looked at him contemptuously. "You little liar!" he said.

"'Tis true," assented Roger.

"Indeed!" sneered Dickie. "Then let me hear the story," he commanded. All. Out with it; let me see how well you can lie."

He sneered again while it was told. That his uncle had been to see the captain—pooh! they were barely acquainted. That his uncle wanted Master Frank from the town, and the captain wanted him in it, and said, if Master Frank were arrested and sent to London for trial, wouldn't that suit—"Ridiculous!" cried Dickie—and Mr. Ellery promised to watch everything Master Frank did, and get scraps of his writings.

"You little fool!" roared Dickie. "When was this?"

"Day before yesterday; and I listened at the door."

"Frank," cried Dickie, "will you strap him, or shall I?"

"Is this true, Roger?" asked Frank.

"It is true," said the boy.

"Surely, Frank," exclaimed Dickie, "you don't believe that?"

"Surely," answered Frank. "I do."

"And so I came to warn him," cried Roger, as Dickie stared at his brother, "to mind everything he does, to keep his writings under lock, to do nothing, nothing, nothing that might be reported against him!"

"Go, you little devil," cried Dickie," before I strike you!"

"Have you said everything, Dickie?" inquired Frank.

"Then go," directed Frank, "lest you be missed."

Roger shot one defiant glance at Dickie, who stood red-faced with rage. "It is true! It is true!" he repeated and went to the door. In another moment they saw him speeding out of the gate.

"I will ask you to remember, Dickie," said Frank, as the two brothers turned and looked at each other, "that if you let it be known that Roger has been here, he will receive very heavy punishment."

"I will tell at once!" retorted Dickie, with flashing eyes. He moved toward the door. "Where is uncle?"

Frank stood in front of him. "Uncle is out," he replied.

"Let me go!" cried Dickie.

"Dickie," asked Frank, "would you have the boy's life on your head?"

"His life!" exclaimed Dickie. "His life! Good God, Frank, what do you mean? Can you suspect that Captain Sotheran——"

"And uncle," put in Frank.

"And uncle, then—would murder?"

"Would treat the boy with great cruelty," answered Frank.

"Are you crazy?" Dickie almost shouted.

"I would I were," answered Frank, so soberly that Dickie sobered, too.

"Frank," he asked, astonished, "you really believe it?"

"I really believe it," responded Frank, every word."

"What has come over you?" cried Dickie. "Do you realize what the boy has said? That anyone would plot against your life—why, 'tis preposterous! Uncle, least of all."

"Uncle first of all," answered Frank.

"And Captain Sotheran?" cried Dickie.

"Captain Sotheran next," was the reply.

"What can they have against you?" demanded Dickie utterly amazed, yea beginning to perceive his brother's earnestness.

"Everything in the world," answered Frank.

"Are you speaking the truth?" asked Dickie. "Do you believe what you say?"

"Look me in the face," said Frank, "and judge for yourself."

Dickie, groping as in a fog, his head whirling with the shock of Frank's assertion, looked at his brother. Frank took his arm and drew him closer; he put his hands on Dickie's shoulders and held him. He felt the frame of the young man rising and falling quickly with his astonished breath, and he met in Dickie's eyes the demand for truth.

For the second time in his life Frank felt that a crisis turned upon that which is so great, and yet so undefinable, part of a man—the glance of his eye. As Aneeb once, so Dickie now, searched his face for motives, and Frank, meeting the scrutiny fearlessly, challenged suspicion. Dickie looked and was not afraid; all that was in him passed from his heart to his brain, and his eyes became windows for Dickie to see. Was there craft, jealousy, malice, small suspicion?

"You believe it?" breathed Dickie at last.

"I believe it!" repeated Frank, releasing him. "Go now to uncle, look at him as you have looked at me, and see if he will meet you. Go to Capt. Sotheran, look him in the face, and ask yourself if you can trust him."

"It is so new!" gasped Dickie.

"Not new," replied Frank, "if you would but listen to me."

"I must think," answered Dickie.

Frank left him to himself. Sitting there in the great chair, staring at the picture of his grandfather, yet seeing nothing, what did Dickie think? He had too long been cheerful and careless, too long trusting. Here was at last an accusation. What was he to do?

To Be Continued.

WALKING AS EXERCISE.

Rochester Post-Express.

Walking appears to be the form of physical exercise most favored by centenarians. It is related of one MacDonald, who died in Highlands, Scotland, in 1791, aged 101: "He was a great pedestrian; and the year before he died, at the age of 100, undertook on a wager to walk ten miles in two hours and a half, which he performed. He was accordingly presented to the king at Windsor. Colonel George Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., who died thirteen years ago, aged 100, made a practice of walking four miles a day until within a few years of his death. Mary Wilkinson, of Yorkshire, England, who in 1788 died at 109, walked to London when she was past ninety. The distance was 230 miles. She made it in five days and three hours. Mary McDonnell, a vigorous old woman of Magheratempany, Ireland, in 1784, when 117, walked fourteen miles. Sally Morris, who recently died near Parkersburg, W. Va., at the age of 118, had up to two years previous to her death, walked twenty miles to town and back, one day in each week. A conspicuous number of centenarians have enjoyed their favorite sports and pastimes even in their very last days. Sieu Dason de Vegor, of Lourday, France, who died in 1744, aged 118, "rode hunting fifteen days before his death." Bartholomew Rymee, a Yorkshire gamekeeper, who ended a century of vigorous life in 1791, "shot game flying in his ninety-ninth year." One Hastings, an Englishman, dying in 1650, "rode to the death of a stag when near ninety." In the last century of his life he was a fisherman and swam in the river after he was 100. All these instances prove the value of out-of-door exercise as an aid in the prolongation of life.

SEEMED SO NATURAL.

Leading Tenor—I love to sing that drinking song in the second act.
Soubrette—Why so?
Leading Tenor—There's a rest almost at every bar.

TRADE IN ABYSSINIA.

The market for the gold-producing region of Abyssinia is at Nedjo. Gold washers bring the metal in dust and nuggets from all corners of the country, pressed into large quills closed with a morsel of wood. The holders are so transparent that the precious powder is as easily visible as though it were a tube of glass. The washer sells the product to a broker, who works it into circles of pure gold of about the thickness of a heavy finger ring. These circles are not closed, so that the buyer may twist them before weighing, thus assuring himself, upon finding them malleable, that no copper has been mixed with the pure metal. The brokers sit bent over in long files, with their small scales in their hands.

A kind of cotton goods manufactured in the United States, which is called "abouddejide," and bears the mark of a camel, serves in country districts of Abyssinia as money, being used for clothing, tents and many other purposes. A piece of this material, thirty yards long, the average price of which is $2, generally sold to retail dealers in lots of twenty pieces, is a token by which Abyssinian coffee is purchased in the regions of production. The change in the price of American cottons has obliged the wholesale merchants to increase in Abyssinia, and the present price of a piece of this material serving as money. Immediately the price of coffee rose at the live centers of production, but when the native farmers reached Harrar, the commercial capital of the country, expecting to sell their coffee at the higher price imposed by the increased value of American cottons, they found themselves face to face with a disastrously falling price, which beset all the coffee markets in the world. This caused much hardship.—Chicago News.

The Real Hero.

Proudly at the head of the procession marched the drum major.

Tossing his gilded staff high in air he caught it as it fell and proceeded to execute a series of brilliant evolutions with it. Around his neck, under his arms and over his head, in flashing circles he twirled it, without the smallest flaw in the performance and without missing a step.

As the prince's carriage came in sight the crowd cheered rapturously.

The drum major never moved slightly, but looked neither to the right nor the left.—Chicago Tribune.

A Salisbury Story.

Lord Salisbury's real preoccupation is public business, and personal interests sit lightly upon him in the presence of affairs. There is a story which one of the office people are fond of telling. One day, in the midst of a diplomatic crisis, papers were brought to him by Mr. X., and were discussed. Exit Mr. X. and enter Mr. A., who is Mr. X.'s brother's official shadow, and his dialogue occurs:

Lord Salisbury—Who is that intelligent young man who has just gone out?

Mr. A.—That is Mr. X., one of your lordship's private secretaries.—Pall Mall Magazine.

Pope Leo's Three Jubilees.

It is pointed out that if Leo XIII is spared to see the year 1903 that year will be to him one of quite exceptional interest, a veritable "annus mirabilis" as everybody knows, it will be his silver jubilee of papacy (elected Pope February 20, 1878); but more than that, it will also be his golden jubilee as cardinal (proclaimed by Pius IX in the consistory of December 19, 1853), and his diamond jubilee of episcopacy (preconised archbishop of Demietta by Gregory XVI on January 27, 1843, and consecrated February 19). Such a triple jubilee as his bullion is likely to celebrate it, will probably be unique in history.—The Tablet.

One on the Professor.

Prof. Shortmind (after the introduction)—May I ask whether you are related to the Miss De Styles whom I met at the seashore last summer?

Miss De Styles—Why, professor, I am the same Miss De Styles.

Prof. Shortmind—Ah, indeed! That no doubt accounts for the remarkable resemblance.—Chicago News.

SLANG WORDS THAT ENDURE

Many Reach the Colloquial Stage Without Getting Into Literary Usage.

"Marconigram" is the latest new word, or rather the youngest recruit in the army of applicants for a place in the language.

Father Time seems to be the only authority to decide in these matters, says the New York Mail and Express. Made words and slang words all have to endure the test of Time, and even then many of them never really get into the language, except in a subordinate sort of way, hangers-on, rather than in the ranks.

"Salary" is a good English word, and many there be who know it, but it started in life as a soldier's slang word, "salarium," the salt money for the young Latin fighters who could at least earn their salt. That phrase is colloquial yet.

Slang often gets as far as the colloquial stage without getting into literary usage. There is the word "fake." Before the Spanish war is was always printed with quotation marks, and uttered deprecatingly by purists. Now it is in common acceptation on the lips of women and college professors. Perhaps fifty years from now it will be honored in literature. Perhaps some minor poet then will declare in earnest rhyme that 'tis no fake when he protests his heart doth ache.

Becomes Colloquial.

"Hustle" was slang before the Chicago world's fair. It has been in the colloquial condition since. Many words and phrases which are unmitigated slang to-day may be destined to dignified acceptance by and by. "Ante up" has, to be sure, remained slang for a long time. But "It's up to you" seems to be a phrase of a more taking character and may make its way, just as the old slang phrases, "within an ace," or "hit or miss," derived also from play, are perfectly respectable now, although once in disrepute with those whose favorite draught is from wells of English undefiled.

A large proportion of lively new words comes from sports and games of all kinds. "Bias" was a long time getting into good standing, coming from bowling and bandy (from a game called bandy ball), and was as much objected to in its day as "the limit" is to-day.

"Piasco" is a well-known word on Broadway, but it was slang not long ago in Italy. "Fair play" comes from gambling, of course. "Mob" and "banter" are words whose pedigree is unknown; they were slang in their early days, and remain of unexplained origin. "Sham" is another word of this uncertain sort, supposed to be an affected pronunciation of shame.

Makes Meaning Plainer.

If you observe the cheerful current slang of this cheerful island of Manhattan, you will notice that much of it comes from the constant effort to make things plain. Effrontery, boldness, was once expressed by the inquiry, "Isn't that cool?" Now "cheek" is much more commonly used, something objective, something that can be seen by the veriest "kid," who looks on boy as rather an affected word.

Modern science has had to manufacture words very rapidly to keep up with the needs of the times. These made words do not always hold their own. The verb to telegraph is fast giving way to the more convenient "wire." More people "phone" than telephone. We shall not be able to wire by wireless telegraphy, but it is probable that some short and simple word will come along that will be admitted into general use. Busy people cannot be expected to Marconigraph.

By the time the word is needed by the man in the street it will arrive, especially as it will be the man in Wall street who will press it into service, as he has pushed wire ahead of telegraph.

Actors help to carry American and English slang back and forth between New York and London. Less than twenty years ago the phrase "a good time," was considered slang in London. Now it is a term accepted in literature, and is decidedly "King's English." The tendency in London is to shorten many words. A cab-driver stops at a pub, in the speech of cultivated people, just as a hansom cab became a cab years ago in the same usage, and a pianoforte has become of late years a piano to us all.

"Gas" From "Chaos."

It is queer how a word like gas, made by its Dutch inventor out of the Greek word for chaos, goes through many phases of use, being uttered to-day by millions of Americans to express too much talk, as well as the source of a part of our illumination. The electric fluid, by the way, in the language of many a motorman or close associate of a dynamo, "the juice," a slang word which may yet get into the companionship of the old-established ether or of gas.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Foyer—Let's see; this Miss Oldgurl is a variety actress, isn't she?

Grooves—Oh, no; she always does the same turn. There's no variation in her performances.—Boston Transcript.

"The legislature of Ohio has a thousand bills yet unsettled."

"It has my sympathy; I have about as many."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Some one said to Brother Dickey: "It would take the wisdom of a Solomon to keep track of this weather."

"I never did take Solomon for a wise man," was the reply. "He was too much married!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Sometimes the truest happiness
Is lost in what we call success;
For love, although a mighty thing,
Will die when touched by envy's sting.
—Washington Star.

"Reginald is so original."

"In what way, dear Harry?"

"Why, he bought a pair of brown mocha gloves to match the cigarette stains on his fingers."—Chicago News.

"I see James J. Hill's daughter has married an attorney."

"Yes, and it was undoubtedly a pure love match, as far as she was concerned."

"What makes you think so?"

"She must have known that her father was fully able to hire a lawyer if he needed one in the family."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GAMBLING A GROWING EVIL

Because the son of a millionaire lost a large sum, estimated all the way from forty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, in a gambling house in New York, the newspapers of that city are asking why gaming has not been stopped. The police say they are powerless to get evidence, and the officials over them are being criticised because of existing conditions.

Yet it seems strange that it should have required a heavy loss by a millionaire's son to bring the existence of gambling to public attention. The gambling house is not a menace to rich men's sons or professional gamesters, but to poor men and the boys in responsible positions who fall into temptation because the laws are not enforced. In Cleveland and every other large city gambling goes on practically all the time. Hundreds of men and boys who cannot resist the temptation to play when they find the opportunity are thus led to risk and lose money which they cannot spare, money which their families need often, and in some cases money which they have stolen from their employers. This is going on all the time, yet there is no outcry. It is only when a rich man's son loses a big sum of money he did not earn that a cry of protest goes up.

Gambling is a great and growing evil, which is responsible for more misery, perhaps, than any other cause save intemperance.—Cleveland Leader.

Between Two Fires.

Wife—Really, I can't make up my mind where to sit in church Easter morning.

Husband—What difference does it make?

Wife—Why, if I sit up in front everybody will see my new bonnet—

Husband—Well, isn't that what you want?

Wife—Y-yes; but then if I take a seat in the rear I can see all the other bonnets.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED to ride and exhibit sample bicycle.
1902 MODELS, $9 to $15 1900 and 1901 Models, High grade, $7 to $11
500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale.
We SHIP ON APPROVAL and 10 DAYS TRIAL without a cent in advance. Earn a Bicycle distributing catalogs. Write at once for net prices and special offer. 1902 F.
MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

Men who look much older than they are never appear to such disadvantage as with the wife who keeps her matronly beauty. The secret of health and the manly vigor which goes with health is nutrition. When the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased there is loss of nutrition, and corresponding physical weakness.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and its allied organs, which prevent nutrition, and makes men healthy and vigorous.

"I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia for over two years, and was a complete physical wreck," writes Mr. Preston H. Penstermacher, of Egypt, Lehigh Co., Pa. "I also suffered much with constipation. I tried many different medicines which were recommended to cure the trouble but these only made me worse. I had such a weak and debilitated appearance that it seemed as if I had hardly any blood in my whole body. At last I came across an advertisement of Dr. Pierce's. I at once tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I used about eight vials of the 'Pellets' and ten bottles of the 'Discovery' which brought me back to my former state of health."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cures constipation.

WHEN COMES THE SPRING.

Freed at last from Winter's rule, a little
stream is flowing
Through the Brookfield meadows, toward its tryst with the far sea;
Dancing, laughing, singing, to the winds its ice chains throwing—
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Here and there, the meadows o'er, a fleck of green is showing,
Prophecy of lilies and the royal fluerde-lis,
From the Southland's whitening orchards soft the wind is blowing—
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Through the budding apple trees the bluebirds now are flying,
Spring's first-blown forget-me-nots from her white hands tossed free.
'Neath Apollo's kiss, a flush the maple bough is dyeing—
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Tired am I of city streets, untouched by Spring's soft glamour;
Tired of the east wind that ever sweeps from the gray sea;
Crash of wheels on pavements, the cars never-ceasing clamor—
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Just to see the pennons of the meadow grass a-blowing,
While the Spring makes manifest Life's immortality;
Lift the sodden forest leaves and find the Mayflowers growing—
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Breathe the breath of Mother Earth, her breast with blossoms teeming;
See the Age of Gold return through the Sun's alchemy.
And the robins, like the redbirds, upon the quince boughs gleaming—
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Hast forgotten those old days when 'twixt thy rushes slipping,
Philip's fleets of bark canoes were paddled noiselessly,
Like the rain of oak leaves from November's wan eyes dripping?
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Quiet now the meadows where the war whoop oft was pealing;
Quiet the brave yeomen who bequeathed us liberty.
Thou alone unchanged are still between the low hills stealing—
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

Art thou never lonely now when the red sunset flashes
Through the oaks on Foster's Hill, that wall unceasingly
O'er a little heap of crumbled bricks and feathery ashes?
O thou Quaboag River, I can hear thee call to me!

With thy voice, across the hills, my vanished youth is creeping.
And her face who told to me, a child, thy history.
Thou dost wake when Springtide calls, but she for aye is sleeping—
O thou Quaboag River, sore I long for her and thee!

—Frances Bartlett, in the Boston Transcript.

"ECRU" FLOORED HIM.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is related that Dr. James Wise, of Covington, is the victim of one of his own jokes, and that he is in half mourning on account of it. From all the evidence that can be produced it appears that some time ago the doctor went up against an old game.

One of his friends met him and, producing a pencil, said: "Doctor, see this pencil? I can make it write any color I want to."

"Let's see you make it write indigo blue."

The owner of the pencil promptly sat down and wrote "i-n-d-i-g-o b-l-u-e."

Then the doctor tumbled and said: "That's pretty good. I'll just go down the street and try that on Theodore Hallam."

Down the street he went, looking for Mr. Hallam. He finally found him and producing the pencil, said: "Theodore, here's a pencil I can write any color I want to with."

Then the doctor gathered himself for a good laugh.

"Let's see you write ecru," said Mr. Hallam.

The doctor smiled, picked up a piece of paper, and started to work, and for ten consecutive seconds said nothing. Then he said swear words, and added: "I have forgotten how to spell that word."

Mixed Recipe.

A fashionable young lady visited a cooking school the other afternoon, where her attention was equally divided between a new dress worn by an acquaintance and the directions for making a cake. Upon returning home she undertook to write down the recipe for making the cake for her mother, and the old lady was paralyzed when she read the following:

"Take two pounds of flour, three rows of plaiting down the front, the whites of two eggs, cut bias, a pint of milk ruffled round the neck, half pound currants, with seven yards of bead trimming, grated lemon peel with Spanish lace fichu; stir well, and add a semi-fitting paletot with visite sleeves; butter the pan with Brazilian topaz necklace and garnish with icing and passementerie. Bake in a moderately hot oven until the skirt is tucked from the waist down on either side and finish with large satin rosettes."

Her mother said she wouldn't eat such a cake, and she thought these newfangled ideas in cooking ought to be frowned down.—Michigan Badger.

Her Heart.

A woman's broken heart mends beautifully if it is attended to at once.—Life.

WILLING TO ABIDE BY THE RULE

A Pennsylvania Dutchman's Complaisance Saved His Neck From Halter.

Judge Pennypacker of the Keystone state, is a good story teller, and though what is known as a Pennsylvania Dutchman is not as obtuse to the sense of humor as most people of that race. In responding to a toast at a banquet given by a number of Pennsylvania Dutchmen recently he told a story which, he said, showed the readiness of the Pennsylvania Dutchman to obey those in authority:

In 1864 Sheridan, under orders, burned every barn from a valley above Staunton to a certain point below Winchester. A band of angry rebels followed this raid, watching for a chance to pick up any stragglers. Among others who fell into their hands was a little Pennsylvania Dutchman, who quietly turned to his captors and inquired:

"Vat you fellows going to do mit me?"

The reply came short and sharp:

"Hang you."

"Vell," he said, meekly, "vatever is de rule."

His good-natured reply threw the Confederates into a roar of laughter and saved his life.

LATEST STYLES IN MEN'S NECKWEAR

COFFEE ADULTERANTS.

If all of the substances that pass through a coffee-grinding machine during the year should be written in alphabetical order, A would begin the list with acorns, and W would end it with wormwood, sprouts of which are sometimes used to give the debased coffee a slight aromatic bitter taste. Adulteration occurs largely in the coffee that is sold in the ground form. Several coffee-berry factories have been discovered in Europe which were doing a large and profitable business by molding an admixture of tan bark, stove rust, clay, sawdust, chickory, coffee sediment and coffee meal into a neat berry by the aid of some agglutinant; and these berries were so well made that the deception was not discovered for a long time. This production had a large sale among the lower classes of Russia and Poland, and, mixed with the genuine coffee berry, its sale was quite lively in other parts of Europe. Unroasted coffee berries are often made from oat and rye flour and corn meal. The natural aroma of these grains is developed in the roasting process, and, after the proper amount of coffee aroma is added, the berries are formed and caused to maintain their shape by some adhesive substance. The best usually employed to discover this deception is to place the beans in a receptacle containing warm water; this will dissolve them in a few hours.—Honolulu Star.

The Militiaman.

The militiaman was undergoing an examination for a non-commissioned officer.

"What do the army regulations make the first requisite in order that a man may be buried with military honors?" was the question propounded to him.

"Death," he promptly responded.

And, after mature reflection, the examining committee held that he was right.—Tit-Bits.

HOW THEY MANAGE.

Doctors' Wives Trained to Arrange Things.

Sometimes the wife of a doctor can bring her husband around when he don't know exactly how to help himself. The wife of a certain well known physician in Washington, D. C., concluded that coffee was the cause of the doctor's sleepless nights. She says, "He would retire and lie for hours unable to sleep a wink. I thought perhaps he was nervous from the coffee which he drank at his meals, and suggested that he try Postum. To my surprise he objected most decidedly. I said nothing but the next morning made Postum Coffee instead of the regular coffee and gave that to the doctor. I made it according to directions and it had a beautiful coffee color and flavor. He drank his cup and remarked that the coffee was unusually good that morning and asked for more.

From that time I served him Postum at every meal, and in the course of a week or two he showed such remarkable signs of improvement in health and strength that I told him he had been drinking Postum from the time he had begun to get better.

You never saw such a surprised man. He said, 'Well, if the good coffee I have had is Postum, and leaving off regular coffee has made such a change in my health, I never want any other kind in my house.' Since then he regularly prescribes Postum to many of his patients and with good results." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man to-day where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

SUITED TO THE ACT.

Unexpected Quotation That Accompanied Sunday School Donation.

Philadelphia children are not "slow," whatever may be said of their elders. A preacher in that city not long ago inaugurated in his Sunday school the practice of having the children quote some scriptural text as they dropped their pennies into the contribution box. On the first Sunday in question a little shaver walked up and said, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and dropped his penny. "Charity shall cover a multitude of sins," and in dropped the next. Just then up walked a little fellow with the unmistakable remnants of molasses candy on his chubby face, and as he dropped his cent he bawled out, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HORSES OF VENICE

It is a popular joke to say that there are but six horses in Venice, four over the portico of St. Mark's Cathedral and two bronze animals of heroic size, one bestrode by Victor Emmanuel and the other by Gen. Colleone. But this is a mistake. There are four other horses, also of bronze, in the Church of St. John and St. Paul, and quite a number of plaster and marble in the different public buildings, making altogether at least fifteen or sixteen. Ruskin and other competent critics have declared the statue of Colleone to be the best equestrian monument ever cast in bronze. It was designed and cast by Andrea Verrocchie, painter, sculptor, jeweler, engraver, poet and musician, a man of infinite genius, whose greatest fame lies in the fact that he was the instructor of the greatest artists of all centuries—Michael Angelo, Raphael and Leonardo di Vinci. The statute of Victor Emmanuel is not so highly thought of.

The horses on top of St. Mark's are famous and have had a trying prehistoric age, and are supposed to be the work of a Greek artist, named Lysippus, and designed for a sculptured chariot. They were taken to Rome during the Empire and first used as ornaments upon a triumphal arch erected by Nero, and afterward by Trajan. The Emperor Constantine took them from Rome to Constantinople, where the Doge Dandolo seized them as loot and brought them to Venice. When Napoleon entered the city in 1797 he had them taken down from the roof of the cathedral and shipped them in wagons over the Alps to Paris. They served as ornaments upon the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel till 1815, when the Emperor Francis I., of Austria, redeemed them and they were replaced, at his expense, where they now stand. These wonderful animals are of pure copper and each weigh about two tons. They were formerly gilded, but the gold has been worn off by the weather and the verdigris which has accumulated upon the copper gives them a rich green tint.—Rome Correspondence of the Chicago Record Herald.

A Paris Industry Threatened.

Very many of the Parisian rag-pickers will be thrown out of employment by the contemplated scheme of the Municipal Council for the collection of the city rubbish. The chiffonniers, who number about 75,000, and have a corporation of their own, may be depended upon to fight for their interests, and not to succumb tamely to injunctions. In 1832, when the cholera raged in Paris, a number of the newly invented dust carts, intended to clear the streets of rubbish quickly, were promptly smashed by the rag-pickers. On that occasion the authorities yielded to their violence, and relegated the proposed reforms to some future period. The chiffonniers are now taking steps to have their cause pleaded before the city fathers.—London Chronicle.

A Country Parson.

"I am a stranger here, sir. Can you direct me to a first-rate church?"

"Oh, yes. Right 'round the corner."

"What sort of a preacher have they?"

"A very good man."

"Interesting?"

"Intensely so."

"Eloquent?"

"Very."

"The best preaching in town, I suppose?"

"Unquestionably."

"What's the preacher's name?"

"Ah, my friend, that is a question which modesty forbids me to answer."—Tit-Bits.

Wonderment.

"Is there much money in Bleau's office?"

"No; hardly a living. It is a wonder it was not put under the classified service rules long ago."—Indianapolis News.

The View.

Little maid Marian's home was near
The edge of a precipice wild and sheer;
"But I don't like it," she said, "would you?
I'm so afraid I'll fall into the view!"
—Judge.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Send for Farmers' Bulletins.

Editor Farmstead:—In replying to L. J. S., Sandy, N. C., I will say the best advice I could give him in regard to potato planting, would be for him to write to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 35, Potato Culture. I think he will find therein what he wants, and from good authority, too. Or, better still, just have them send all their farmers' bulletins, and he will have a hundred or such a matter, mailed to him free. All are on different farm subjects, and should he ever wish information on almost any farm topic, he will find them quite convenient to refer to. Just invest a two-cent stamp that way, and he will admit he never invested one to better advantage.—E. B., Pullman, Wash.

Hay in Mow.

Editor Farmstead:—I see that the rule of D. E. M., Hagerty, Wis., for measuring hay, differs from the rule practiced in this state. Here a cube of 8, or 8 by 8 by 8, or 512 cubic feet, is a ton, which will be about right.—W. L. M., Ashville, N. Y.

Keeping Dried Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell F. M., of Atkinson, N. C., in March 27 issue, that there is no royal road to success in keeping beef from molding, unless dried very hard. Dry it very hard, hang up in a dry place, and then, when you are going to want to slice up a portion of a piece, wrap it in a wet cloth a day or two, or, steam it, or lay the piece in a damp cupboard and then keep it there for further use.—W. H. S., Saegerstown, Pa.

Fleas on Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I noticed in the Farmstead column of The Blade of March 27, that D. B. V., of Baldwin, Mich., asks how to keep fleas off a dog. If he will wash his dog thoroughly with common soft soap, then repeat it in about a week, then repeat in four days, and does not allow his dog to go about old hog pens or to associate with other dogs, he will not be troubled with fleas. Or, if he can procure a few plants of fleabone and set it out where the dog will be near by, and feed near it, the last flea will leave.—H. B. M., Sherrard, W. Va.

Lice on Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell P. S., Rockwill, to boil strong leaf tobacco in water, and wash his horses with the decoction. Also, give the horses each a teaspoonful of sulphur twice a week.—J. A. W., Piloah, W. Va.

Spavin.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some reader give me a remedy for a horse that has spavin? The knot is small, though it is still growing. He has not became lame yet, but seems to have a catch in the joint when first taken out of the stall.—W. D., Vernon, Ala.

Worms on Bushes.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give a preventive for worms on gooseberry bushes?—J. A. W., Piloah, W. Va.

Abortion in Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—As I see some inquiries and answers in your valuable paper, would like to ask if any one can give me information as to a remedy for cows losing calves before time. It seems to be a disease going through a herd. I have lost four, and others living in the neighborhood have lost many more.—J. H. M., Plainview, Neb.

TO THE BLADE BOYS.

A Talk About Birds, and Especially the Bluebird.

Come, boys, let us get acquainted. None of you know me, but you all know The Blade. He is one of the jolliest old fellows you ever saw. Why it is not six months since he gave an invitation for all who could to write for The Blade and see if they could not make it a better paper. Well that would be pretty hard to do, but we can exchange ideas on various subjects. I want to talk to you on the bird question. Did you not say last fall you were going to put up some boxes for the bluebirds this spring? Have you done it? I said I would, and I have mine up and the bluebirds have found them. Do you know if there be no protection and provision for the bluebirds they will become extinct? We cannot afford to lose his note in the grand chorus of song.

The little bluebird is domestic in his habits and delights to frequent the habitation of man, but the ever-watchful, untiring English sparrow has driven him from nearly every residence. The old high stumps and snags that stood in the fields have disappeared and they have nowhere to go. Nail boxes under the shade trees in the field or along the fences and the little man with the blue coat will find them. You all have old jugs, if they are cracked it does not matter, or old oil jugs. Take a small bolt and remove the nut, then take a hammer and drive your bolt through, and then you can chip around and make the hole any desired size, put a wire through the handle, swing over a limb and you have a bird-house that will last for years.

I have had the pleasure of seeing three broods from one box in one year.

We must have wholesome laws enacted to protect our birds in their migratory flight passing from one state to another. We must have national laws protecting our birds as well as state laws.

Let us call on our Indiana friend who gave us such an able discussion last year on the value and preservation of birds.—R. C. C.

PASTURE WEEDS.

How to Eradicate Them and Prevent Their Return.

Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan., March 25.—There is constant demand nowadays for information concerning measures for keeping weeds out of grazing land. Weeds are generally plants that have become adapted to living in many climates, on many soils and under various conditions. Some of them are truly cosmopolitan, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being through accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seed. Railroads, particularly through the freight trains, carry seeds of weed plants from place to place. In such ways weeds suddenly come to appear in new and unexpected regions.

The dominant vegetation existing in any section of country, if left to itself, usually repels invaders. The reason that certain kinds of plants only are found growing predominantly anywhere is because, for the time being, they are best fitted to survive under local conditions. Those less well fitted are crowded out, and perish. In an old plant region, as a forest or prairie, vegetation of a particular sort has established itself as the result of centuries of competition with other plants contesting for the same space. Seeds of invading species, however, may be dormant for some time in the soil, awaiting the clearing of the land to germinate and grow. Notice the new plants that appear where land is cleared of trees or sod and left to itself.

So long as the conditions in nature surrounding the wild prairie grass remain the same, they will continue to grow in about the same proportion and to about the same extent. Man, however, changes natural conditions violently. By breaking sod and putting in crops he opens places which afford room for strange plants, weeds, the seeds of which are carried thence to neighboring grazing land. Even then they will not drive out the wild grasses if the latter are left to themselves. On the contrary, if a farm is abandoned, weeds may riot for a few years on the broken land, but the sod retakes the soil eventually in the prairie regions, and the weeds are crowded out.

The most common cause of weed invasion of native pasture is overpasturing, whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds. The latter being unpalatable usually are left undisturbed by the stock. Sometimes there are introduced weeds never found on the prairie, as iron-weed, snow-on-the-mountain or milkweed, horse weed and thistle. Others are tough prairie perennials growing among the grasses, but not spreading unless the latter are kept down.

Prevention of weed-invasion of pasture is generally perfectly possible by grazing fewer head per acre. Compare the number of weeds in a prairie pasture with those in an adjoining piece of similar land not grazed but kept to be mowed for hay. What number of stock per acre can be safely grazed depends on the region. In the "short grass" country fifteen to twenty acres per head must be allowed. In central or eastern Kansas two and one-half acres per head is perhaps a limit. Every farmer can tell by observation when weeds are coming in. If so, it is a sign to reduce the number of stock per acre. No man can afford to raise stock in such numbers that they use up the capital itself (the land) by killing out the pasture grasses which make it valuable instead of consuming the interest only.

Eradication of weeds already present in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding. This may have to be repeated several times during the growing season, as many of them will send up new sprouts. In the case of biennials or perennials with tap-roots, cutting the latter under ground and beneath the "crown" is effective. Perennials like the bind-weed, which spread by underground stems, are extremely difficult to deal with because every bud on such a stem is capable of growing into a new plant. Plowing under simply spreads the plant by cutting and propagating stems and scattering the pieces. No very satisfactory way of eradicating weeds of this kind can be given that will apply for all cases and conditions. A straw mulch, by excluding the light, will sometimes kill them. Common salt applied to the soil is effective and arsenite of soda, one pound dissolved in eight quarts of cold water is recommended. This can be obtained of wholesale druggists at ten cents per pound. Of course, any chemicals that will kill weeds will kill all the other vegetation for several months. Chemical methods of weed extermination then, should be used only as a last resort and under expert advice.

All bulk seed purchased should be carefully cleaned before sowing.

SWEET CLOVER.

Its Value as a Soil Ameliorant, and Also for Forage.

Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O., March 25.—Those who have carefully observed the habits of the wild clover (otherwise known as Bokhara clover or melilot) have noticed that its volunteer growth is practically confined to roadsides where the surface soil has been scraped away or where the ground has been puddled by tramping, and to similar locations elsewhere, such as the bottoms of abandoned brickyards, or places in pasture fields where the soil has been trampled while wet, or hillsides from which the surface soil has been washed away. It is practically never found invading pastures or other lands which have been kept in good condition.

At the Ohio Experiment Station the seeds of this plant have repeatedly been sown on soils which were merely thin, but not washed or puddled, but invariably without success. The only case in which it has been induced to grow was where it was sown on the bottom of an old brickyard at Columbus in 1888. Here a full stand and vigorous growth were obtained, and the crop was allowed to stand and re-seed itself until the fall of 1891, when it was plowed under and the land sown to wheat. The result was a yield of 26.0 bushels of wheat per acre on the land where melilot had grown, against a yield of 18.6 bushels on similar land alongside, which had been cropped with corn and oats the two seasons previously.

The Experiment Station Record reports an experiment made near Tost, Germany, in which melilotus was sown with rye in the spring of 1889 and was plowed under the following spring and the land sown to oats followed by potatoes. The result was an increase of 17 bushels per acre in the oats crop and a doubling of the potato crop.

Animals do not eat sweet clover readily, but when confined to it they are said to soon learn to relish it, and it is largely grown for forage and hay in the southern states. Its resemblance to alfalfa in appearance and habits of growth, and like alfalfa must be cut before full blossoming if it is desired to make hay of it, otherwise the stems become too hard and woody. Like alfafa it will furnish two or three crops of hay in a season; but it differs from alfalfa in being a biennial plant, so that it will disappear at the end of the second season after seeding unless permitted to re-seed itself.

As a plant for green manuring Prof. S. M. Tracy, formerly of the Mississippi Experiment Station, says of it in Farmers' Bulletin 18 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: "As a restorative crop for yellow loam and white lime lands this plant has no superior, and for black prairie soils it has no equal. The roots are very long, penetrating the soil to a depth of 3 or 4 feet; are quite large, and by their decay at the end of the second year leave the soil with innumerable minute holes which act as drains and loosen the soil, so that the roots of other crops can go deeper and find more abundant supplies of food and bear drouth better."

The appearance of sweet clover is a signal that the soil is out of condition. Its mission seems to be to occupy the waste places and neglected spots of the earth and to prepare them for the growth of other plants.

All About Grafting.

There are many kinds of grafting wax, but the one which is the most serviceable for applying with the hands in the open air is made by melting one pound of rendered tallow, two parts of beeswax and four parts of resin. The melted liquid is poured into a pail or tub of water, when it immediately hardens. It is then pulled until it is light-colored and develops again. It is then put away for future use, and will keep indefinitely. When used the warmth of the hands causes it to soften. The hands should be greased to prevent it from sticking.

Cleft-grafting is performed in the early spring. The scions are taken some time previously from the last year's shoots. They are stored in the cellar or some cool place in order that they may be kept perfectly dormant. It is customary to cut them three buds length, but if the shoots are very long-jointed and if the variety is new or rare and the wood therefore scarce, they may be made of one or two buds. One bud should be near the top of the wedge; although this bud is covered with wax, it is most likely to grow, and will push its way through the wax. It is best to insert two scions in all stock, although only one branch is desired.

Science Triumphs Over Disease

A Body of Battle Creek's Famous Physicians Have Perfected a Treatment That is Curing Thousands of Cases Thought Incurable.

TEST THE TREATMENT FREE.

The above is a portrait of Dr. J. M. Peebles, who, through fifty years of experimentation and study, has made discoveries that promise health and strength to all. At the age of 80 he is as healthy and vigorous as most men of 50, and he says all can command their health, if they but will. The Doctor has written a book called "A Message of Hope" for the sole purpose of revealing to suffering humanity the hidden powers that are possessed by all and explaining to them the wonderful system of treatment which he has perfected. This book gives you the key to perfect health and happiness. Among the thousands of cases cured by this wonderful system of treatment are the paralytic; also those suffering from Bright's disease, consumption, catarrh, stomach and bowel troubles, nervous debility, rheumatism, heart disease, female troubles, fits, neuralgia, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood disorders, piles, asthma, in fact all chronic troubles. So sure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure all chronic diseases that he has instructed the Institute of which he is physician-in-chief to give to every reader of The Blade who is in poor health one week's treatment free, postage paid, in order to demonstrate to them that health is within their grasp. Write at once, addressing Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., Drawer G I, stating your troubles that they may prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition. They will also send you their book "A Message of Hope," explaining fully their grand system of treatment and a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice.

Save the Chickens.

White Havens, Tenn., May 8.

Accept my thanks for your wonderful Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, which has given me so much satisfaction with my poultry. I took off several young chickens and they began to droop just as all my chicks. I was expecting to lose them just as I did every May. So I began to use Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine as directed and in a few days they got well and were doing fine. CALLIE BROWN.

YOUNG chicks must be watched carefully to bring them to maturity. Even when they are full grown epidemics often sweep off entire flocks at a time. Because poultry is so liable to epidemics the great possibility to profit in chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks is cut down considerably. When cholera or roup makes its appearance in a flock the devastation is often complete. But there is one way flocks can be kept from taking these terrible diseases. A little Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their feed occasionally will make epidemics of cholera and roup impossible. This great remedy has been known to often cure cholera in fowls. It is a never failing remedy in case of roup. No poultry raiser can afford to be without Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. As a preventive it pays for itself tenfold. Don't let your fowls get sick. You can never tell when contagion will be communicated to a flock. When it does make its appearance it spreads rapidly and it is almost impossible to eradicate germs from the feathers. One thing is certain—a healthy liver is proof against roup. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine keeps the liver active and the bowels regular. If you are troubled with hens that refuse to lay give them Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. Secure a 25-cent can from your dealer today.

CURRENT SCIENCE.

Smallpox a Crime.

Dr. Montizambert, director general of public health for the Dominion of Canada, has recently declared that he would make smallpox a criminal offense and send every person suffering from the disease to jail. He says: "If a person has obnoxious matter in his back yard which endangers the health of any one in the community he is liable under the law. A person suffering from smallpox is a danger to the community and should be punished the same as a person who has a nuisance upon his premises. Smallpox is a disease which can be avoided, and if compulsory vaccination were properly enforced and carried out the disease would soon become unknown." Unfortunately for the doctor's argument there are some individuals so perverse as to get smallpox after they have been vaccinated, and, besides, just at present such a law would require the construction of extensive and expensive new prisons.

The Osmium Filament Lamp.

The new incandescent electric osmium filament lamp is reported to have a much higher efficiency than the present carbon filament lamp. A life of more than 1,000 hours at a nearly uniform economy of a trifle less than 1 watts per candle is claimed for it. Such a lamp as a candle first cost would, says the Electrical World, entirely change the situation in electric lighting. A detail of importance in the commercial value of the osmium lamp is the great scarcity of osmium. It occurs in platinum ores in the form of an alloy of iridium. It is about 10 times as scarce as platinum. It is at present used in small quantities as a chemical reagent. If an increased market were made for it by the use of the lamp it would almost immediately become prohibitive unless a new source of supply could be discovered.

The Rheumatic Mosquito.

According to a Jersey assemblyman the bite of a certain species of mosquito is a sure cure for rheumatism. He was led to this important relation by a request of the state entomologist for an appropriation of $4,000 to exterminate the Jersey mosquitoes. The scientific basis for this important discovery was not announced, but the legislature has refused the appropriation having been granted by the New Jersey legislature. In this

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Life of Jesus.

"Was there much, if any, literature at the time of Christ, and if so, does it relate the wonderful events of his life and that took place at his resurrection, as told in the Bible? In the Bible, several weeks ago, it said, as I remember, that there was no other history or life of Jesus than that of the Bible, though I thought in some of the apocryphal books of the New Testament, at least, there was considerable of his life given and mention of him in other writings of that time."—T. J. P., Naples, N. Y.

Of course, printing was not yet invented, and all literature was manuscript, and hence small in quantity, compared with the present. The Christian era dates from the birth of Christ, and he was crucified in A. D. 34 or 35. The only accounts of his life which could be of value, from other sources than his disciples, would necessarily be those written while he was living, or within less than a century after his death. The reason for the latter is that the gospels were none of them written earlier, probably, than 50 years after his death, and possibly not until later. Hence a historian after that time might be supposed to get his facts from Christian writings. Another thing to consider is that the best authorities on any event or series of events are those who have witnessed them; and, second, those who have talked with witnesses. There are but two sources of information, other than his disciples. These are: Jewish writers and heathen ones.

Of Jewish writers of his time, there is but one who mentions him—Josephus. He was born in Jerusalem about A. D. 37, died about 103. He wrote a number of works, the two most noted being his "History of the Jewish War," in which he tells of the final overthrow of Jerusalem by Titus, in A. D. 70, of which event he was a spectator; and "Jewish Antiquities." The first was written about A. D. 75, the second A. D. 93. In the latter work are three references to the Christians. The first speaks of the preaching and execution of John the Baptist; the second, of the judicial murder of Annas the Younger, of James the Just, whom Josephus calls "the brother of Jesus, called the Christ." The third is one speaking directly of Jesus, in the Antiquities, xx. 9, 1. The only question is whether it is entirely spurious, or only a part. It was a custom of Christian writers of a later day to interpolate spurious passages, so as to make their case stronger. The following is the entire passage. The portions in parenthesis are those which all Christian theologians of to-day regard as spurious:

"At this time appeared a certain Jesus, a wise man (if indeed he ought to be called a man, for he was a worker of miracles, a teacher of such man as receive the truth with joy), and he drew to himself many Jews (also of the Greeks. This was the Christ), and when, at the instigation of the chief men, Pilate condemned him to the cross, those who at first loved him did not fall away. (For he appeared to them alive on the third day, according as the holy prophets had foretold these and countless others marvels of him.) To this day, the sect of Christians, called after him, still exists."

The only heathen writer of that period who mentions Jesus is Tacitus, the Roman historian, born about A. D. 55, died about 117. Tacitus tells that Jesus had been put to death in the reign of Tiberius by the procurator Pontius Pilate, and that his religion, which he terms a "deadly superstition," though crushed for a time, burst forth again, not only through out Judea, in which it sprang up, but even in Rome, the common reservoir of all streams of wickedness and infamy."

With these exceptions, there is no non-Christian writer of the first century who mentions Jesus, and the above gives the extent of that mention. All the history of Christ comes from Christian sources—from the gospels, in fact, for the apocryphal gospels are not worthy of credence; besides, they were written later, probably, than the canonical gospels.

Philippine War Expenses.

M. L., Cedar Springs, Tenn.: Tell your neighbor not to worry. There is no "Philippine war debt." No bonds have been issued on that account. The expenses of the war have been paid out of the Treasury of the United States as they were incurred. The war has not been costly, and peace prevails now on nearly all the entire archipelago. The annual report of the department expenses for the nine months ended March 31 was over $27,000,000, as compared with the same period last year.

All expenses of the general government are paid out of the revenues which come from duties on imported goods, and from internal revenue taxation. The former furnishes a little less than half, the latter more than half. Internal revenues taxes are those on liquors of all kinds, on tobacco, and a few other articles. The remaining war taxes, which were laid in the spring of 1898, to pay the expenses of the Spanish war, will all be repealed at the present session of Congress, and then the government expenses will be met from the same sources precisely as they were before the Spanish war. The receipts of the government are in excess of its expenditures, and there is no reason for any one to worry at all.

State Seals.

M. S. P., Rugby, Tenn.: The trouble about state seals is that the engravers who make cuts for newspaper use do not go to the pains to get copies of the state laws, and make their drawings conform strictly to them. The recent article in The Blade on the great seal of Ohio is strictly correct. But three laws were ever passed relating to the seal, and their language is quoted in the article. The canal boat, not the Ohio river ark, was specified by law to appear on the state seal. The seal of Maryland bears but one date—1632—the year in which Charles I granted its charter to Lord Baltimore. The date 1584 never appeared there nor on the coat of arms on the shield. A farmer with shovel is on one side, a fisherman on the other, of a shield containing the arms of Lord Baltimore. Below on a scroll is "Crescite and multiplicamini"—"Grow and multiply"—while surrounding are the words, "Scutae bono voluntatis tuae coronasti nos," the date 1632 at the bottom. The seal of South Carolina contains two ovals. The one on the left has a palmetto tree with a quiver of arrows at its base; below, the date 1776, the year of American independence; around the oval, "South Carolina—animus opibus parati." The latter may be freely translated "Our souls for our gold are always ready." The oval on the right contains a female figure with an olive branch. Below her is the word "spes"—hope; around the oval, "Dum spiro spero"—while I live I hope. No other date appears. The only set of correct cuts of state seals we know is in the Standard Dictionary. A coat of arms was originally a surcoat on which was embroidered heraldic devices; later, the armorial bearings of any person or family collectively. A state seal may contain the coat of arms of the state, or but a part of the devices.

Seeing the Wind.

"By taking a saw and holding it toward the wind and sun, people say they can see the wind. Please explain this."—H. J. S., Patterson, Ill.

In a strong wind, and with a good light at the proper angle, the vibration of the air as it passes over the edge of the saw is visible. When moving air is in quick vibration, it can be seen. Look along the edge of a hot stove, and the air-vibrations are visible. Ignorant people say they can "see the heat." They do not. The air becomes heated by contact with the hot stove, and rises, cooler air rushing down to take its place. These result in vibration of the ascending air, which is visible as a quivering motion, when one looks through it close to the stove.

Naval Powers.

"Will you please give the names of eight nations, in the order of their naval power?"—W. G. S., Grand View, Tenn.

It is a difficult task to compare navies, with many different claims of vessels, differences in armament, etc., especially as a smaller and swifter modern war vessel may be, for fighting purposes, worth two battle ships twelve or fifteen years old. The order of naval strength on paper, from the strongest downward, is probably this: Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Denmark, Netherlands, Turkey, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Brazil, Chili, Argentine Republic, China, Mexico, Peru, Belgium and Japan.

Children of Aliens.

"Is a person born in Germany, who came to the United States when four years old, but has been here seventeen yars, and now twenty-one years old, a citizen of the United States without being naturalized?"—M. S., Dundee, Mich.

You left out one important fact—was his father naturalized? The law covering the case is this:

"The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof."

If his father was not naturalized, he must take out naturalization papers himself; but if he has lived five or more years in the United States, he may, on arriving at the age of 21, obtain his second papers at once, on making oath and furnishing proof that for two years it has been his intention to become a citizen on arriving at age.

Samuel J. Tilden.

"Please give a short biographical sketch of Samuel J. Tilden?"—T. H. M., Racine, Ohio.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., in 1814, died 1886. His education was interrupted by feeble health. He was admitted to the bar, began practice in New York city, and took an active part in politics as a Democrat. He won fame as a corporation lawyer, and from 1855, more than half the railway companies north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri were his clients. By 1868 he was the leader of the Democrats of New York state. He was conspicuous in the legal proceedings against the Tweed ring. In 1874 he was elected governor of New York, and in 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for President. That contest, the seating of President Hayes through the electoral commission. From that time to the end of his life he was first among the leaders of his party.

Smoke Rising or Falling.

"Why on a damp and rainy day does smoke from a chimney fall to the ground, and why, on a bright, sunshiny day does the smoke rise into the air quickly?"—M. H., Waverly, N. Y.

Bulk for bulk, moist air is heavier than dry air. Smoke is simply minute, unconsumed particles of carbon from the fuel, carried up by the ascending column of hot gases, which are the result of combustion, and the nitrogen of the atmosphere which passed through the fire, the oxygen entering into combination with the carbon and hydrogen of the burning fuel.

When the outside air is damp, the column of hot gases, carrying the unconsumed particles with which we call smoke, go up then in bed with intense pain and suffering. I was under the physicians care for over a year without any relief, when my attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by several of our **Mormon women who had been cured through its use.** I began its systematic use and improved gradually in health, and after the use of six bottles my health was completely restored, and for over two years I have had neither ache or pain. You have a truly wonderful remedy for women. Very sincerely yours, MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN, Salt Lake City, Utah."
—$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Just as surely as Mrs. Jakeman was cured just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN

Wife of President Jakeman of Elders of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound For Woman's Periodic Pains.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I knew of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I dreaded the approach of the time for my menstrual period, as it would mean a couple of

MRS. HULDA JAKEMAN.

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Children of Aliens.

"Is a person born in Germany, who came to the United States when four years old, but has been here seventeen yars, and now twenty-one years old, a citizen of the United States without being naturalized?"—M. S., Dundee, Mich.

You left out one important fact—was his father naturalized? The law covering the case is this:

"The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof."

If his father was not naturalized, he must take out naturalization papers himself; but if he has lived five or more years in the United States, he may, on arriving at the age of 21, obtain his second papers at once, on making oath and furnishing proof that for two years it has been his intention to become a citizen on arriving at age.

Samuel J. Tilden.

"Please give a short biographical sketch of Samuel J. Tilden?"—T. H. M., Racine, Ohio.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., in 1814, died 1886. His education was interrupted by feeble health. He was admitted to the bar, began practice in New York city, and took an active part in politics as a Democrat. He won fame as a corporation lawyer, and from 1855, more than half the railway companies north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri were his clients. By 1868 he was the leader of the Democrats of New York state. He was conspicuous in the legal proceedings against the Tweed ring. In 1874 he was elected governor of New York, and in 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for President. That contest, the seating of President Hayes through the electoral commission. From that time to the end of his life he was first among the leaders of his party.

Smoke Rising or Falling.

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James Fenimore Cooper.

"Please publish in your valuable paper a short biography of James Fenimore Cooper. Is he part of his writings true?"—J. R. W., Lansing, N. C.

James Fenimore Cooper was born in New Jersey in 1789, died in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1851. Soon after the Revolution, his father bought several townships in central New York state, and in 1789 founded the village of Cooperstown, on Otsego lake. He laid out Cooperstown, on Otsego lake. In 1790 he built Otsego Hall as his residence, it being by far the most spacious and stately mansion in central New York. His second son was then on the frontier, and from the surroundings of his boyhood and early manhood James Fenimore Cooper drew the inspiration for his novels of Indian and frontier life. He spent three years at Yale, but did not graduate. Wishing to enter the navy, young Cooper made a voyage as a sailor on a merchant vessel for New York to London and Gibraltar, and return. He was then appointed a midshipman in the navy, in 1808. He married Miss DeLancey, of New York, and resigned his commission in 1811. In 1820 he published his first novel, Precaution, a story of English life. The Spy came next, and was an immediate success. His library works of all kinds reach more than seventy volumes, but his frontier tales gave him his great popularity.

Settling of Cape Colony.

"Who settled Cape Colony, or the Transvaal, first, the Boers or the English?"—J. H. N., Olivet, Iowa.

The first real settlement made at the Cape or in Southern Africa was made in 1650, by the Dutch East India company, to raise provisions for their vessels to and from India. Besides the settlers from Holland, there were many Portuguese, Fleming and German settlers. In 1686, there was a considerable Immigration of Huguenots from France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1795, the colonists attempted to free themselves from Dutch rule, but Great Britain sent a fleet, and took possession of the colony in the name of the Prince of Orange. It was under British rule till 1802, when it was restored to Holland. In 1806, upon a renewal of the European wars, the British again took possession; and the colony was ceded to them by the Netherlands in 1815.

Vote Repression.

"It is said that congress has appointed thirteen congressmen to investigate the various election laws, and that the constitution of the United States, the representation will be cut down. Please explain."—J. A. A., Whitney, Ala.

Your statement above is full of error. Congress can not decide whether any law violates the constitution or not. The question whether the "grandfather clause" of some of the Southern state constitutions violates the constitution or not has never been passed on by the supreme court.

The constitution, in Article II, Section 2, declares that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age."

The constitution, you will observe, says that in case the right to vote is denied or abridged, the basis of representation SHALL be reduced. Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, introduced a resolution in the House for a committee to report what proportion of the vote of each state is denied or abridged. This the Democrats are bitterly fighting. They do not wish to obey the constitution; they insist that it shall be violated in their interests. That is the way the case stands. The Crumpacker resolution has not passed, but is still pending.

Principality of Monaco.

"Where is the city of Monte Carlo situated? Also the population and amount of business done there. I cannot locate it on any of my maps."—H. R. S., Clearwater, Minn.

Monaco is a small principality on the Mediterranean, 149 miles east-northeast of Marseilles and nine miles from Nice. Its area is eight square miles, and population 13,302, of whom 3,292 are in Monaco, 6,218 in Condamine, and 3,794 in Monte Carlo. The principality consists of the rocky promontory on which Monte Carlo is built, and a small strip of coast. It has a very mild climate, and is a noted health resort. Monte Carlo is noted for its great gambling house, built on land leased until 1913 by the Prince of Monaco. It belongs to a joint stock company, and has about 400,000 visitors annually. The people of Monte Carlo are principally employed in the gambling house or hotels.

Constructing the Canal.

"In case the United States government undertakes the construction of the Isthmian canal, who will have charge of the actual work—the civil service, army engineer officers, or civilian contractors?"—I. W. H., Piqua, O.

If the government decides to build it, the work will be in charge of the engineer bureau of the war department. Why on earth would you suppose the civil service commission would have the work in charge?

Andersonville Spring.

Editor Blade:—I was in Andersonville during the greater part of the summer of 1864, and diary. Owing to the fact that my blank book was small, and I wished to make my notes for the whole time I should have to stay, I wrote barely enough each day to refresh my memory, intending to write out at large so soon as I should get home. This purpose I carried out. So soon as I got home I bought a large leather bound journal. In this I copied from my diary, and filled out from memory, then fresh. I have both the diary and the journal yet.

Under date of August 9, I find in the diary this record: "We got no rations today. We had the hardest rain I ever saw. Part of the stockade fell down, which gave the rebels great trouble. Had we discovered it a little sooner, we might have charged their camps."

So much for the diary. Now for the expansion of the diary, as written out in the journal in 1865: "One of the effects of this rain was to clean the camp of filth, washing it down on the swamp, covering the swamp six inches deep with dirt from the hills on which we were camped. Besides this, a spring burst out between the deadline and the stockade, just south of the north gate. Here our men would go and fish out water by fastening their cups to a stick. By some means the rebels had humanity enough to permit the spring to be turned by a spout into the prison. From this spring came pure water enough for 5,000 men."

This is the record. It is substantially the same as we find in McElroy's account. One picture bearing on this point will remain indelible on my memory. That is, the scene of from 25 to 50 men at a time trying to fish water out of the spring and its run. Again another picture: After the spout had been fixed, I repeatedly saw from 150 to 300 men at atime waiting their turn at the spout. If it had never been named Providence Spring, it is probable there would now have been any dispute as to the facts in the case, which are too well attested by thousands of witnesses to admit of doubt.

The cleaning of the camp was really of more importance than the breaking forth of the spring. At the time that rain came there were not far from 35,000 prisoners in the pen. Thousands of these were absolutely helpless. Many were suffering from poison sores. The camp was a seething mass of filth. Maggots and body vermin crawled everywhere. The little springs along the border of the swamp were filled with these creeping things. The great rain came, washed the camp clean and gave us this precious fountain of pure water.—D. B., Science Hill, Ky.

Editor Blade:—Any person claiming to have uncovered or dug out the Andersonville spring, forgets or tells a falsehood, as thousands could testify if they were alive. I know the prisoners tied cups on long sticks and swung them over the dead line and caught the water. The man that caught the water did not offer the first drink. The rain storms uncovered the glorious spring and gave joy to the famished prisoners.—L. K., Lockwood, N. Y.

Control of Trusts.

"Please give a short sketch of the bill presented in the Fifty-sixth congress, to give the general government control of trusts. By whom was it presented? Give the number of votes pro and con by each party."—B. M. C., Ferrien Centre, Mich.

There was no such "bill" presented in that congress. To get fixed in your mind the difference between a bill and a resolution, there is no need of passing a bill, as it is admitted that the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890 goes as far as congress has power under the constitution. The thing to do is to give congress full power. This can only be done by amending the constitution. The mode of doing this is set forth in Article V. It is, briefly, that congress shall propose amendments by a two-thirds vote of both houses; the amendment then goes to the state legislatures; and when the legislatures of three-fourths of the states ratify it, it becomes a part of the constitution.

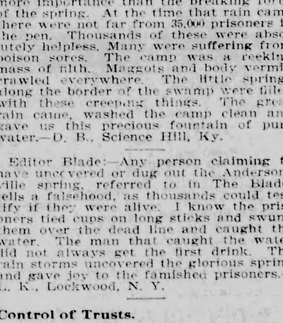
A proposed amendment to the constitution comes before congress, not in the form of a bill, but as a joint resolution. Such a resolution was reported to the house by the judiciary committee, proposing an amendment giving congress full power over all trusts and combinations. When that joint resolution was voted on, practically every Republican voted for it, while all the Democrats voted against it except five. As it had not a two-thirds vote, it failed, of course. The Republicans had a majority in that house, but not a two-thirds majority of members.

WhyBeFat

When There Is a New Home Treatment That Quickly Reduces Weight to Normal Without Diet or Medicine and is Absolutely Safe.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE BY MAIL.

Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat, and furthermore, don't ruin your



stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent medicines. Send your name and address to Prof. F. E. Kellogg, 650 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., and he will send you free a trial package of his remarkable treatment that will reduce your weight to normal. Do not be afraid of evil consequences, the treatment is perfectly safe, is natural and scientific and gives such a degree of comfort as to astonish those who have panted and perspired under the weight of excess fat. It takes off the big stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the lungs to expand naturally and you will feel a hundred times better the first day you try this wonderful home treatment.

Send your name and address for a free trial package sent secretly sealed in a plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured.

Send for the free trial package to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.

Dum-dum Bullets.

"What is meant by dum-dum bullets, and what is their effect on living objects when hit?"—L. W. M., W. Va.

Dum-dum is located four and a half miles northwest of Calcutta, India. Here the British government has an arsenal. The small bullets of the modern high power army rifles were found not to be as good as the old-fashioned bullets in the wars against the savage hill tribes. These projectiles would pass through the body, without causing a nervous shock and collapse, as is the case with white men. The savages would go on fighting, even after being seriously wounded. The bullets were thus found to be defective in a spiritual sense. Experiments were tried at the arsenal at Dum-dum, with a view to increasing the stopping power of the bullets. It was found that if the nose of the ball were stripped of its steel covering that in passage through the air the lead flattened out, making a much larger wound, and thus being more effective against the savages. These are called dum-dum bullets.

Name of the Jews.

"Please tell me where and how the Jews came to be called Jews."—F. R. W., Fitzgerald, Ga.

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FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY and BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists, the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it has saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Joseph Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Lockown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may test the value of this great discovery we will send you by mail Free, One Large Case and our book of 1,000 testimonials, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend this sure specific to others. Address the Church Kidney Cure Company, 583 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Female Surplus.

"I see in The Blade of January 20, that, according to the last census, there are about 2,000,000 more males than females. If that is the case, why is there so many unmarried women?"—C. N., New London, Wis.

Because the surplus men are not where the surplus women are. There are many of localities in the west where there is a great surplus of men; but they have not the time nor means to go wandering around to hunt up the surplus women. If your town has so many of the latter, why not make up a party of them to travel out west searching for husbands?

Cancelled Stamps.

"A person in Australia has offered to build a hospital for children, providing one million used stamps be sent him. Do you think these cancelled stamps would be of any use for this purpose?"—L. A. S., South Charleston, O.

You can be very certain that there is nobody, in Australia or anywhere else, who proposes to endow a hospital for a million cancelled stamps. This is the story told by the fellows engaged in the business. Cancelled stamps are utterly useless, except for old paper. But if these swindlers can get a number of "green" people to collect these used stamps and send to them, they can find a number which are so poorly cancelled that they can wash them off and use them again. Of course this is against the law. Don't allow yourself or any of your friends to be persuaded into the scheme. It is an old swindle, and has been exposed many times.

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A CIGAR DID IT.

How a Government Official Secured His Appointment.

"It is the small things which control our present actions and ultimate destinies very often," remarked a chief clerk of one of the executive departments to the Washington Star.

"A ten-cent cigar changed my whole course in life, when the friendship of Senators and Representatives in Congress and their efforts were without value.

"I had been trying for the place I sought with that alternate hope and fear which besets all who want a position under the government, and who believe one day they have it and the next they have it not. My funds were running short, my principal opponent seemed to have the inside track, and I had about agreed that I had no chance.

"One evening as I was wandering aimlessly around in the northwest waiting and hoping for the results of to-morrow, as I had resolved to go out of town on that day unless I received the position, I stepped into one of our big hotels and bought a ten-cent cigar. As I was lighting it, an influential friend who had been theretofore indifferent to my cause approached me in the lobby, saying:

"'I am going to get you that place. I thought you had left town. The old man screaming for the secretary of the department in which I had hoped to enter is upstairs. Stay here; for personal reasons I shall block the appointment of the other fellow. His Senator has done me dirt; just wait. I will be back in five minutes.'

"It is superfluous to say that I 'waited,' and that my hand was a trifle shaky as I let go of the swinging gas jet with which I had lighted my cigar. My heretofore lukewarm friend returned to the office in a few minutes, and with him I ascended to the presence of the big chief. The big chief said he was glad to meet me, had heard all about me, that I was just the man whose peculiar aptitude made me fitted for the place, etc.; but I knew in my own mind that if I hadn't stopped to buy that cigar, and if the Senator backing my opponent hadn't 'done' my influential friend 'dirt,' the big chief would never have discovered those remarkable qualities of mine.

"Now for the sequel, as this is a true story: My opponent, becoming disgusted, went to New York, entered the practice of law, married a wealthy woman, and makes thousands where I make hundreds of dollars. And the question remains, would I to-day have been better off if I had bought that cigar elsewhere and left town the next day?"

CHIMMIE FADDEN ON NAPOLEON

The Century.

Say, he was a top-liner, for fair. He wasn't a hasbeen, nor a willbe, but he was an izzer. He was it. From de tin I got on him he was de lad who foist found out dat you can't saw wood and lead de cotillion at de same time. De cotillion is all right for dose what hasn't started a fire what needs cornwood to keep it going.

Napoleon and Grant never was no good at leading a cotillion, but dey has de biggest tombs in de world, and deir names was in bopipers more dan a opray singer wit' a sore throat, and dey never had no press agent, at dat.

Say, if Napoleon was boss of New York, Dick Croker would be looking for a dollar-a-day job in de tunnel railroad. Dat's right.

Well, dis play would never been writ if it han't been for Napoleon, so if you don't know about him you might as well stop at home from de teeater and save de price. He is de main guy, and dat's why I'm putting you wise on him.

He was a boss. See? But he didn't get his job from his ma, like de prince of Wales, and he didn't get elected, like Billy O'Brien. He just sailed up de job, liked de looks of it, and says, "I choose dat." See?

Dere was a lot of ready-made kings holding down easy jobs around dere, and some of 'em says to him, "Say, nay, Nappy, we don't want any," dey says. De duchess tells me dat suited Nap down to de ground. Dey was looking for trouble, and Nap had trouble to give away, and, besides, he was a scrapper from de scrap basket.

All dose ready-made kings gets deir gangs togedder and puts up a fight. Nap had de loveliest time of his life. Every time he had a scrap he win a new district, and he puts his own leaders over more districts dan dere is between de Battery and de Bronx.

He made his brodder Joe leader of de Dago Spanish district, where dey builds targets for Dewey and Sampson, his brodder Lu he put in charge of Holland, which is Teddy Roosevelt's old district; his brodder Romy he sets up over Westphalia, where de hams come from; his brodder-in-law, Joe Cabarrus Murray, who was captain of de Paris Tenderloin, he made leader of Naples, guinney district, where de street sweepers come from. He had one of de grandest shakeups dere ever was.

CANCER.

Recent Discoveries Made for Its Cure.

DR. BENJAMIN F. BYE, the Cancer specialist, of Indianapolis, Ind., emphatically denies that the recent discoveries made by some New York specialists of the cause of cancer, had anything to do with his recent discovery of an oil that cures cancer. The doctor's ground for denial is well founded, for the fact that his discovery was reported before the New York doctors began their investigations. The Indianapolis doctor has recently published a new book on the subject, and says he is going to send out the entire first edition to all those afflicted where their names and addresses are furnished.

The Sentiment of the Bowery.

Talk with any eloquent "tough" you meet on the Bowery, and you will find that the dear object of his devotion are the things nearest his heart. In almost any low music hall sentimental songs about self-sacrifice, love, mother and home are almost the rule. In one of these places I heard a song telling how a young woman appealed to the judge to have mercy on an old woman convicted of theft. "For," the song went, "the prisoner is the mother of the girl I love." In the Bowery between two representatives of the rank and file of Tammany Hall. After one of them had frankly admitted that he would accept a dollar to be "right" on election day, they entered into a discussion as to whether Joe Lee was morally justified in leaving the United States army to fight with the confederates. The man who was quite willing to sell his vote maintained that Lee could not have done otherwise in justice to his mother, whom he consulted before he took the step. "Mother," he said, "where shall I fight, with the north or with the south?" "Me boy," she said, "you live in Richmond; fight in Richmond." That tale quite overcome the other disputant, for who could defend fil

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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When you take the Weekly Blade, you always make money. You cannot read it a year without getting information, or a premium offer, or something else valuable, which gives you far more than the subscription value. For instance, our serial, The Colonials, has just appeared in book form, issued by a New York publisher, at $1.50. Our readers have the complete story at no cost whatever.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper you will find a premium offer which is like "finding money." It is Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War. It is a thoroughly reliable and complete history of that great struggle, lavishly illustrated with fine engravings. The pages are large—the same size as Harper's Weekly. The two great volumes form almost a library in themselves.

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PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

The cry was raised by the opposition soon after the Philippines passed into our possession that their trade could never increase materially, and that they would be unprofitable to Uncle Sam. The official figures disprove this assertion. Our trade with the islands is growing steadily. For the ten months ended with October last, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, there was a increase of 21 per cent in exports from the Philippines to the United States, and an increase of 70 per cent in our exports to them.

This does not include military supplies, nor any trade connected with governmental operations. These figures are limited to commerce in ordinary merchandise. They prove that "trade follows the flag," and are rich in promise of what shall occur when suitable legislation shall open the vast natural resources of the Philippines to American energy and American capital. The islands are worth keeping because of their great industrial and commercial possibilities. Besides, we owe it to civilization to guide their people in the paths of liberty, education and enlightenment.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

General Wade Hampton, who died on yesterday, had a variegated career. Like many another good Southern man, he was opposed to the doctrine of secession, but his mistaken view that his loyalty was due to his state rather than to the nation, one and indivisible, led him into the ranks of the Confederate army. He entered as a private, and when the war ended he was a lieutenant general—a rank which, according to the Confederate law, was second only to that of the head of the army. But Wade Hampton was like all perverts—he made up for his reluctance in joining "the lost cause" by the intensity of his feeling thereafter. Accepting defeat as a brave man should, and yielding to the inevitable changes which the triumphs of the Union arms brought about, he made himself a power in opposition to the policies of the Republican party, which were the logical consequences of the result of the conflict between the states. He was a far better soldier than statesman. As governor of South Carolina, and as United States senator for twelve years, he served the dominant political party of his state better than he did the interests of the nation. But though mistaken in his political ideas, he was a gentleman, and far superior to Tillman, the demagogue who now fills his seat. He did his duty as he saw it in the period of transition from the old to the new regime, and did not dream that the logical outcome of his course was Tillmanism, and all that it implies.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid has been appointed, as every one knows, the official representative of the United States government at the coming coronation of King Edward VII. of England. With genuine patriotism, he some time ago declined to have his necessary expenses paid by the United States government. Now he has given another proof of his entire Americanism in declining to be the guest of the British government during the ceremonies. He prefers to go at his own expense, and to be obligated to nobody. All honor to the independent American, who will pay his own way, and go and come as he pleases!

One of the indications that South African peace may be in sight is Kruger's remark that it is "not for the Boer representatives in Europe, sheltered from danger, to be more warlike than those fighting."

PRESIDENT AT CHARLESTON.

President Roosevelt's address at the public reception tendered by the people of Charleston was admirable. He is the first President since the civil war born of the generation succeeding that conflict, and to him it is history; his views are not biased by personal recollections of that period of storm and stress, nor by active participation in the contest. All fair-thinking men, north or south, can readily agree with him in the high tribute he paid to the men who took part in that mighty struggle, whether they wore the blue or the gray.

Two topics formed the subject matter of the remainder of his speech—our relations to Cuba, and the economic conditions of the present time. The keynote of his remarks upon the new insular republic was that our relations with Cuba are different from those with any foreign nation. Her nearness to us, and the conditions established by the Platt amendments, afterward adopted as a supplement to the Cuban constitution, make our political relations extremely close; and the President takes just ground when he declares that we must stand in a similarly close relation as to an economic system. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one; and it is our duty to deal with her in a spirit of large generosity. This is the substance of the President's plea, which means generous trade relations with the little republic which is our ward.

Not less statesmanlike are the views he enunciated regarding the great combinations of capital which are so striking a phase of modern industrial development. He recognizes that these have come about as the result of a natural business evolution, as have the great combinations of labor. He does not condemn either, and acknowledges that in many ways these combinations have worked for good; but, he declares, "they must work under the law, and the laws must be just and wise. When these combinations, either of labor or capital, have reached a certain stage, he declares, "it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them—cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly—the power of supervision and regulation." The law must be administered with strict justice to every man, whether rich or poor.

The speech is not long, but it is noteworthy, because it treats of the topics of greatest immediate public interest from the highest of political standpoints. Theodore Roosevelt is under the great disadvantage of having come to his high office through a vacancy. The fathers who framed the constitution created the Vice Presidency to have in the public view the man who, in case death or other casualty should happen to the chief magistrate, should succeed to that high office. Yet the people look askance at the man who has thus succeeded to the first office in the nation. There is no good reason for it, other than the fact that the first two who thus attained the Presidency were unworthy the preferment. John Tyler and Andrew Johnson each betrayed the party to which he owed his election. Chester A. Arthur was a good executive, but his term of office came too soon after that of Johnson for the people to do him justice. Theodore Roosevelt, honest to the core, an American of the Americans, true to every tradition of patriotic citizenship, is a man who is striving to do his duty to the people, and should and will, we hope and believe, break the tradition of ill-will toward Vice Presidents who succeed to the Presidency. And his Charleston speech shows that he is worthy to prevail against it.

THE "CHALMETTE CAMP."

The American export trade in horses and mules is worrying a number of people in this country, who allow their personal feelings to sway their judgment. For two years or so, the exports of these animals to South Africa has been going on, and it has proved very remunerative to our stock-raisers and farmers. They are purchased all over the West, and sent to a point near New Orleans; and when a sufficient number to make a cargo has been accumulated, they are placed on shipboard and sent to Cape Town.

The agitation which this has raised among a certain class is without warrant. The Boers happen to be without a sea-coast. Had they ports, there is no doubt they would be in our market for horses, and we would as readily sell to Boer buyers as to English ones. In time of war, traffic between neutral nations and either of the two belligerents does not cease. Take our own case during the Spanish war. Neutral foreigners did not cease to sell to either ourselves or Spain. And there was a large increase in the imports of articles which ventually found their way into the military and naval services of both nations.

Wheat, corn, oats and hay are bought all over the country of American farmers, and shipped to New York for export. A goodly share of these eventually finds its way to South Africa, to feed English soldiers and animals. So, too, the beef and pork put up at our great packing-houses go to feed these soldiers. Can any thoughtful man take the untenable position that our export trade in these things to England shall be stopped? The idea is absurd.

We were selling horses and mules to English buyers long before October, 1899, when the Boer war began. The mere fact that they are buying them now in larger numbers, and shipping them direct to South Africa does not change the character of the traffic. International law recognizes such traffic as proper. All that the other belligerent can do is to use its navy to intercept the vessels bearing such stores. Unfortunately for themselves, the Boers have no navy; but this fact does not change the well-established principle that neutrals have the right to trade with either of two warring nations. Nor has our government any power to prevent any American citizen, on American soil, from selling and delivering any property to any one who wishes to buy, whether the buyer be an American, an Englishman, a Boer, or of any other nationality.

If Paul Kruger comes to this country, he may be asked some embarrassing questions as to why his eldest son and twenty-four of his relatives, all bearing the Kruger patronymic, swore allegiance to Great Britain.

A clerk in a clothing store has been elected mayor of Hartford, Conn. And there's no reason why he should not make as good a mayor as would an ordinary politician.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

An interesting historical question, and one of fact, is brought to the front by the report which comes from Alaska that Canadian surveyors have been destroying the boundary monuments set up, in pursuance of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia to mark the line between Alaska and British America. That treaty fixed the line at ten marine leagues—thirty geographic miles—from the coast. It is asserted that when the line was surveyed the markers were set up at that distance from the coast, following all the windings of the latter; and that the purpose was to keep Canada—and the British Empire, of which Canada is a part—from having a seaport on the Pacific coast of North America.

The southern line of Alaska is the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. At the time Russia and Great Britain negotiated the treaty of 1825, the United States had a claim to the vague area then called Oregon. It embraced all the Pacific coast of North America from what is now the northern boundary of California—then Upper California, a province of Mexico, which in turn belonged to Spain—and extending north to the Alaskan line. Great Britain also laid claim to the Oregon region. The dispute did not become acute until in the forties. In 1844, James K. Polk was named by the Democratic party as its candidate for the Presidency, upon a platform which demanded the retention of the Oregon region upon the Alaskan border. The slogan of the Democratic party in that campaign was, "Fifty-four forty, or fight!" But Texas had set up a separate government, and declared her independence of Mexico, which the latter refused to recognize. Texas asked for annexation. Congress passed an annexation act, and this brought on the Mexican war, by which we not only obtained Texas, but the vast area which is now California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

By far the greater portion of this area was south of the Missouri compromise line, and thus would become slave territory, by the terms of that compact. The Democratic party was dominated by the slave power. We can all see to-day how valuable to us was the acquisition of this territory, and all are glad it was acquired. But while the Democratic administration was doing this, it abandoned the issue on which it had obtained national power in 1844, and made a treaty with Great Britain by which the present boundary between British America and the United States was arranged.

Had it been as anxious to secure new territory north of the Missouri compromise line as south of it, the northern boundary of our area, west of the Rockies, would have been the Alaskan line, and Great Britain, in Canada, would not have bordered on the Pacific. There would have been no trouble over the poaching of Canadian sealers in Behring sea; there would have been no dispute over the Alaskan boundary. Here is one of the legacies of evil the time-serving Democratic party of sixty years ago bequeathed to us.

Now, to get back to that boundary. The line established by the treaty of 1825 was not disputed by Canada and Great Britain until 1887. Then the gold discoveries in the Klondike made it desirable for Canada to have an outlet through the "Panhandle" of Alaska to the sea. So a claim was set up that the boundary of three marine leagues from the shore meant from headland to headland of the long bays, or fiords, or "canals," of that coast. This claim, if allowed, would give Canada seaboard at the head of the Lynn canal, the highway to the Klondike.

The Russian government, of which we bought Alaska in 1872, has declared there can be no dispute as to the boundary, because Russian surveyors had marked the line with monuments. We were told if these can be located there could be no further question as to the limits of the territory we bought from her thirty years ago.

On the other hand, it is asserted that no monuments were ever erected. But reports have been made that these monuments have been destroyed by Canadian surveyors, and our state department has appointed a commission to investigate the matter. The question may become a very grave one between us and Canada, with Great Britain behind her. What the outcome may be, no man can tell. But of one thing we are all certain—that the cowardly, temporizing policy of the Democratic administration of James K. Polk, away back in 1844, made all the trouble.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The house has passed the new Chinese exclusion bill. The measure is even stronger than the Geary law, and is made to apply not only to our continental area but to the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam and Hawaii. It excludes not only those who are of pure Chinese blood by birth and descent, but all of mixed blood. No American ship may engage Chinese sailors if his voyage is to end at an American port. The bill now goes to the senate, and it is probable it will there be amended in some minor particulars, but the principle underlying it will not be changed.

There is opposition to the measure from men of a sentimental turn of mind; but no matter what arguments they may bring, they can not avoid the fact that a country has an absolute right to say who shall be entitled to the rights of residence or citizenship. A nation made up of elements alien to each other is always weak. Austria-Hungary is a pertinent example. Germans, Czechs, Poles and Magyars are constantly arrayed, each against the others, in the effort to obtain government control, or to have their own language favored in the schools and courts. There is a total lack of that social cohesion which is fundamental for an united and homogeneous nation.

There is no race on the earth the ideals of whose civilization are so radically different from those of our own, as the Chinese. In language, religion, customs and social traits, there is the widest possible divergence. The race is absolutely non-assimilable with our own. More than this, the standard of living among thes Chinese is so far below that of the American workingman that their unrestrained admission would constitute the gravest possible menace. Either the American workingman must fall to the Chinese standard of living and wages, or the Asian hordes must be kept out of the country. The house has chosen the latter, and wisely.

Tom Reed and Mark Twain are on a yachting cruise to the West Indies. Each is to be congratulated on his traveling companion.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

The death of Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage removes the most unique pulpit personality of America since Henry Ward Beecher At college he was not rated either profound or brilliant as a student. The foundations of his success in the ministry were natural powers of oratory, a dramatic capacity of high order, and a cheery, optimistic view of life, rather than deep scholarship.

The pulpit style of Dr. Talmage was peculiarly his own. He abounded in exaggerated expression, startling and theatrical modes of illustration, an extraordinary earnestness of delivery, and directness of appeal. As to his addresses, they were ethical rather than doctrinal, and he seldom discussed dogmatic points. He always ignored the results of modern researches as to the origin of the Scriptures, and their relations to science, nor did he appear to care much for the doctrines of the church whose creed he professed. At least he was chary of discussing or defending them.

OUR IMMIGRANTS.

It may not be known to many readers of The Blade that there is in the United States an organization known as the Immigration Restriction League, whose purpose is to secure the adoption of a law by congress which shall compel all immigrants to pass a proper educational test before being allowed to land with intent to become residents. The Blade has been the recipient of considerable literature from the League, and has just received from that body a digest of immigration statistics of such interest that it can not refrain from giving its readers some facts therein stated.

The first of these is as to the races from whom the bulk of our alien population comes. There has been a radical, though gradual, change within the past quarter of a century, greatly accentuated during the past decade, as to the racial affiliations of our alien population. No man of intelligence can fail to admit that our German, Dutch, Scandinavian, English and Scotch immigrants, being of the same civilization and racial ideals as our own, have made a very valuable collective addition to our population. The same is true as to the Irish, with some modifications—the principal of which is that it requires one or two generations to show their real assimilation. Up to a period comparatively recent—within a score of years, in fact—the bulk of our immigrants were from these peoples, all from western and northern Europe.

But since that time there has come a decided change in the nationality of the mass of those who seek our shores. Southern and Eastern Europe are sending their surplus population to us. These people are of races whose ideals, whose religion, whose civilization, in fact, are alien to our own. Let us give, by way of illustrating the immigration by races, the following table:

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Southern Italian	55,630	84,346	115,704
Hebrew	37,415	60,764	58,098
Polish	28,466	46,938	43,617
Scandinavian	20,249	32,852	40,277
Irish	32,345	25,607	30,494
German	26,632	29,084	34,712
Slovak	15,838	29,243	29,343

Let us now put some of the figures into percentages, to make proper comparisons. To do this, we must adopt the crude method of comparing the immigrants by the countries from which they come—which is misleading when we consider some of the countries of continental Europe, whose populations are made up of various differing races. The entire percentage of immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia was but nine-tenths of 1 per cent in 1869, while that from Great Britain, France, Germany and Scandinavia was 73.8 per cent. It was not until 1896 that the total immigration from Central and Southern Europe exceeded that from Western and Northern Europe. In that year the percentages were 52 for the former and 39 for the latter. Since then, Central and Southern Europe have steadily increased their proportion of immigration to the United States. Here are the perecentages:

	Eastern and southern.	Western and northern.
1897	52	38
1898	57	33
1899	64	27
1900	66.7	25.3
1901	68.5	22.5

To summarize, in 1869 the bulk of our immigrants came from Northern and Western Europe, and the total from Eastern and Southern was almost a negligible quantity. In 1901, the Italians outnumbered the Scandinavians, Germans and Irish, and so did the Slavs and Jews—for it is to be remembered the Russian element is chiefly of the latter. The subject is one that demands the most careful attention from every native-born American.

MR. SMITH'S BLUNDER.

Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, made a "speech for Buncombe" in the House on Thursday, in opposition to the Cuban reciprocity bill. He charged the Republican advocates of the measure—and by implication President Roosevelt also—with being "false to the doctrine of protection," and quoted from speeches made years ago by Dingley and others to support his contention.

Mr. Smith rperesents a sugar beet-raising district. Every man in the House understood that he was talking to them rather than against the bill, and the effect of his speech was thus minimized. Mr. Smith is the victim of himself. When the reciprocity proposition was first advanced, he should have taken pains to have his constituents understand that, even if we admitted all Cuban sugar at one-half the Dingley duty, it would not affect the price of their product. So long as we are obliged to go abroad for the bulk of our raw sugar, the price of the bounty-fed European beet sugar will fix the price of raw sugar in the United States. This is a truth which Mr. Smith probably realizes, but he does not seem to have the courage to expound it to the farmers of his district.

During the quarter just ended, the receipts of the postoffice department exceeded its revenues, for the first time in years. This is due in part to the exclusion from second-class privileges a vast lot of matter which is clearly not entitled to be so classed. Maybe the era of one-cent postage is in sight.

"We are beginning to make a stir in the literature of the world," said Andrew Carnegie, at the dinner of the Society of Authors, a few nights ago. And now comes the announcement of Mr. Carnegie's new book.

Looks as if General Miles will have to march.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

War Taxes Wiped Out.

The war revenue reduction bill, which has passed both House and Senate, wipes out all of the taxes imposed in order to carry on the war with Spain. These taxes were reduced in 1901 about $40,000,000. The present measure will reduce the revenue to the extent of about $78,000,000 in detail as follows: Manufactured tobacco, $27,000,000; brewers' products, $25,000,000; tea, $10,000,000; special taxes, $4,500,000; legacies, $2,800,000; spirits, $1,000,000; stock transactions, car tickets, etc., $8,000,000.

The new bill will go into effect July 1, except for the abandonment of the duty on tea, which will not become effective until January 1, 1903. The Republican party thus has more than fulfilled the pledges made in its last national platform, in which it declared that "the country is now justified in expecting and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes." Instead of a reduction, the war taxes have been wiped out.

Cecil Rhodes.

No one can read the varying comments upon the personality and the career of Cecil Rhodes which have appeared in the press of the world without feeling that in him one of the problematical characters of the time has passed away. An interesting light is thrown on the problem of the ultimate purposes of his striving by some of the provisions of his will which have been made public since his death. He has provided for the establishment of a number of United States scholarships at Oxford university, two from each state and territory, of five scholarships for students of German birth and of additional scholarships from every English-speaking colony. These scholarships are established on the theory that a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and that educational relations form the strongest tie. The large proportions of Cecil Rhodes' character become more apparent the more is known of him and of his underlying purposes.

Extending Bank Charters.

The house last week passed, under a suspension of the rules, the senate bill providing for the extension of the charters of national banks for twenty years. This is a measure regarding the ultimate fate of which there has never been any doubt whatever, though, at the last, sporadic objections were made to its passage and a number of votes were cast against it in a slim house. Under the bill, which will doubtless receive the approval of the President, the charters of 650 national banks, with a capital of $123,753,200, will be extended. The course of the bill in the two houses would seem to indicate a subsidence of the feeling against the national banks which has from time to time been manifested in certain sections of the country. One of the members noted as protesting against the passage of the bill comes, curiously enough, from a state which has led in the number of banks organized since the adoption of the banking and currency act of March 14, 1900.

April Crop Report.

The statistician of the department of agriculture reports the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 to have been 78.7, against 91.7 on April 1, 1901, 81.1 at the corresponding date in 1900 and 82.4 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. J. C. Brown, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, calculates that the report indicates a possible winter wheat crop of 416,000,000 bushels. This is on the basis of 13 bushels to the acre. It compares with an indicated crop on December 1 of 457,000,000 bushels. That was on the basis of 14.3 bushels to the acre. The acreage in both cases was 32,000,000 acres. The indicated crop on April 1, 1901, was 457,000,258 bushels, but the actual outturn was 413,000,000 bushels.

Cuban Reciprocity.

Consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill proposed by the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives was begun last week. Chairman Payne opened for the bill in a speech in which he declared that it was the duty of the United States to do everything in its power to make the experiment of self-government in Cuba successful. The leader of the minority in the committee declared in an answering speech that the reduction proposed would not afford sufficient relief to Cuba, and to this statement there has as yet been no satisfactory reply. It is worthy of note that the New York Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting held last week, declared that the 20 per cent. reduction now being considered by the House of Representatives was entirely inadequate, and urged congress to concede a reduction of not less than 50 per cent. on Cuban sugar and tobacco. This is the measure or reduction which seems to have commended itself to those who have given most attention to the subject from a disinterested standpoint, and anything less will be regarded as a disappointment.

American Trade Secrets.

The idea of establishing a French industrial school in America is receiving so much opposition at home that it would not be surprising if the project were killed outright. Not a single French manufacturer, we are told, is interested in the project. Those who are not actively hostile to its establishment look with indifference upon its institution. A committee of manufacturers from the great industrial region of the Nord has gone to Paris to represent to the government that legislation favoring the working men is crushing the life out of national industry. That, of course, is a subject which only concerns the industrial situation in France.

One of the manufacturers told the Paris correspondent of the London Times that the "Yankees are not fools enough to impart anything likely to build up rivalry in Europe." That is the great mistake under which ill-informed manufacturers in Europe are laboring. They imagine that we are possessed of some occult secrets which we are guarding with the jealousy of wizards. Nothing could be further from the facts. The secrets of our success lie upon the surface of our industrial life. He who runs may read them. There is no country in the world which has fewer "trade secrets."

The old Reina Mercedes, captured in Santiago harbor, is to be used as a training ship. Let us trust she will not display the penchant of the remainder of the Spanish fleet in Cuba for seeking the sea-bottom.

The time is drawing near for the coronation of King Edward and the world is puzzled how best to dodge Alfred Austin's poem.

Civilization will hope that the peace rumors from South Africa will be confirmed.

"EXCLUSIVE" GOWN THAT MADE TROUBLE

Creation of Parisian Modiste What Four Washington Society Leaders Wore.

Warning to women of fashion: Look out for the Parisian gown that is unlike any other! Heed the experience of Mrs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, wife of the secretary of the interior; of Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, wife of the Ohio senator; of Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, wife of the other Ohio senator, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Kean, mother of the New Jersey senator.

Each of them spent much time and money in choosing one of these exclusive Worth creations, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. Then they met at a tea, all gowned alike, and they wept bitter tears into the cups.

The tragic affair has distressed the ladies of the official circle to such a degree that they are determined there shall be no more victims of the duplicity of French modistes who make one exclusive "pattern" gown and then send shiploads of it to America.

Therefore, for the benefit of their sisters everywhere, they herewith furnish the full and detailed plans and specifications upon which this particular gown was built.

It is of white silk muslin, very sheer, made demitraine and finished with a flaring ruffle, narrow in front and gradually widening toward the back of the skirt.

THE "EXCLUSIVE" PARISIAN CREATION.

The muslin is white, with splotches of black of no particular design. The ruffle is made of bias muslin, with insertions of the lace at alternate distances throughout, and small bows of black velvet are placed in different positions on the ruffle and on the entire surface of the skirt. Medallions of black velvet are appliqued on the widths of the skirt, and there are a few medallions of white lace on the front width, very near the waist line.

Trimmed to Suit Figure.

These medallions are placed quite artistically, not in specified distance from the waist or the hem, but with the deft touch of an artist. Mrs. Foraker is somewhat inclined to embonpoint, and there are few near her waist. Mrs. Kean is very slender, and the medallions are arranged in close clusters. The waist is the conventional design prevalent this winter. There is a full vest made of white satin and covered with soft white Valenciennes.

A bolero effect is formed of the diagonal strips of muslin and lace insertion, with white lace medallions on the muslin and black velvet medallions on the lace. The sleeves are entirely made of the lace and bias muslin to the elbow, when a puff of lace comes to the wrist and is finished in a band of velvet and a ruffle of lace. Rows of narrow black velvet come from the elbow to the wrist and there are jaunty bows on the shoulder and the wrist.

The whole is finished in a high Medici collar of lace with an edge of black velvet. The bodice ends in a point, front and back, with a large bow of black velvet in the back, and flowing streamers of muslin edged in lace. The material is very thin and the skirt is built on silk, two of the gowns being white and two over black. The drop is trimmed with a frou-frou of lace and ribbon ruffles.

Mrs. Hitchcock bought her gown in St. Louis, Mrs. Kean in New Jersey, Mrs. Foraker in Cincinnati, and Mrs. Hanna in Cleveland. The gowns of Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Kean have a black foundation; the other two white. In every other particular the costumes are identical in material, trimming and general effect.

SOME NOTED NAMES PRONOUNCED

Because there are no rules for the pronunciation of proper names, innumerable errors are made in this matter. Here follow the correct pronunciations of the names of some persons of renown: A. T. Quiller-Couch sounds the ou of his last syllable as the oo is sounded in the word root. Jerome K. Jerome accents the first syllable of his last name; he pronounces it to rhyme with tear 'em. In the name of Robert Louis Stevenson the Louis is pronounced as though it were spelled Lewis. Sir Walter Besant's last name has its first syllable accented, and rhymes with pleasant. The poet Richard Hovey's name has its first syllable sounded so as to rhyme with dove. The name of Andrew Carnegie is accented on the second syllable; it should be pronounced as though it were spelt Car-nay-gie.—Philadelphia Record.

A CROSSING OF WITS.

How the Doctor Treated a Throat, but Got His Fee.

There is a certain physician in this town, says the New York Tribune, whose professional reputation, great as it is, is equalled and even excelled by his fame as a practical joker and ready wit. He is hardly ever to be found napping, and hence it has come about naturally that great is the desire among his circle of friends and acquaintances to have him so caught. In a western city there lives a man of similar tendencies, and he came to the Atlantic seaboard last summer, only to find that his reputation had preceded him to the summer resort on eastern Long Island, where he whiled away a few weeks. The New Yorker also was there, and when the westerner first showed up, certain mutual friends, and interested ones they were, laid the case before him. "We want to land him," they declared, "and want you to help. Anything you want in this town will be yours for the asking if you can only catch him out and do it publicly." "Leave all to me," said the western man, confidently. "Only steer me up against him and I'll see that the drinks are on him."

Shortly thereafter the New Yorker entered the club-house, and in a little while was introduced to the westerner in a casual manner.

The latter looked at him intently. "Are you Dr. Blank?" he inquired. "I am," returned the other. "The great Dr. Blank, 'quality,' was the response. "The Dr. Blank who treats throats?" was the next interrogatory. Suspiciously Dr. Blank acknowledged that he was the man, and then the westerner, with a sweet smile, asked if he wouldn't treat his—adding that he'd take a Scotch soda. Dr. Blank saw the point, and gracefully signed his name to a check representing drinks for all present. But the end was not yet. Just before the party broke up, Dr. Blank approached the westerner with roll of bills of small denominations conspicuously in his hand. "Do you happen to have a $10 bill about you?" he inquired, at the same time holding out the roll. "Certainly," replied the other, producing an "X" and handing it to the physician. The latter, instead of returning the expected change, wrapped the ten about the small notes, and, thrusting the roll into his pocket, went quietly on with the conversation. This was too much for the man from the land of the setting sun. "I say," he burst out, "I don't want to seem inquisitive, but would you mind explaining what you wanted that $10 of mine for?"

"Not at all," returned the doctor, blandly. "That was my fee for treating your throat just now."

An Argumentum ad Hominum.

Two boys, brothers, when there was any strife between them, were frequently admonished to think of the golden rule. One day they both wanted the same chair, and the father said:

"Boys, think of the golden rule."

"Papa," said the younger of the two, "do you always think of the golden rule when you whip us?"—The Little Chronicle.

Well Qualified.

Manager—"What do you know about managing a comic opera?"

Applicant—"Well, I have engineered several South American revolutions.—Life.

NOT COMPLIMENT HE THOUGHT

Congressman Sent Thanks for a Scoring, Mistaking It for Laudation.

The members of congress generally are enjoying a quiet laugh at the expense of Representative Shattuc, of Ohio, who has won the distinction of wearing the most resplendent waistcoats ever seen in Washington. The other day Mr. Shattuc received a copy of a German newspaper printed in Pittsburg. A long editorial article was marked with blue pencil. Shattuc looked at it. He does not read German, but he saw his name sprinkled through it many times, and he concluded it was something nice about himself. He called his stenographer and dictated a flowery letter of thanks to the editor for his "expressions of good will" and invited the editor to come and see him when in Washington. Later he took the paper on the floor of the house. He showed it to several friends. Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, came along. Bartholdt glanced at the editorial article and laughed.

"What is it?" asked Shattuc.

"Nothing," said Bartholdt, "except that the editor roasts the life out of you. He says you are an enemy to freedom and not fitted to be the representative of anything in congress."

Shattuc dashed madly to his committee room.

"Hi!" he shouted to his stenographer. "Stop that letter! stop that letter!"

"Can't do it, Mr. Shattuc," the stenographer replied; "I mailed it two hours ago."

Shattuc sank into a chair and swore.

"Great Scott!" he said. "What kind of a blithering idiot will that German editor think I am."

FROM A FEMININE POINT OF VIEW

Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, the sculptor, whose model for a statue of Gen. Grant has been admitted to the competition to be decided by the memorial commission in Washington, executed her first artistic work while living on an Arkansas farm and working butter with a ladle. She had been reading a poem in which the heroine "the dreaming Iclanthe," made a vivid impression on her mind. She molded the butter until it suggested her ideal, and gradually improved it, at subsequent churnings, until the countenance wore the look of happy sleep. Later on she exhibited the face in its butter bowl in many cities.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Christ Described by One Who Saw Him.

A letter from Longinus to a friend in Rome, which is printed in some of the early church histories, and is generally accepted as genuine by Catholic writers, gives the most detailed account of the crucifixion that we have, and the only description of the Savior's personal appearance ever written by one who had an opportunity to see him. His description is the foundation of most of the portraits. A report of the crucifixion was undoubtedly forwarded by Pilate to the Emperor Tiberius at Rome, because all such matters were made the subject of voluminous correspondence.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Current Events.

Manila editor arrested for sedition attack on civil government and for libel a judge.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett sent under care of a physician to a New York sanitarium. Said to be run down physically.

Minneapolis woman who had left home after quarreling with her mother summons her husband to meet her in a cemetery, and when he appears shoots herself through the head.

Miss Cornelia Ballard, Kankakee, married Isadore Mercier, San Antonio, after 22 years' separation due to a bed promise.

Seventeen-year locust plague due this summer in eastern Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, according to state geologist.

Hardware jobbing interests of United States will combine on capital of $100,000,000. Company financed by Moore & Schley, and nearly all trade centers of United States represented.

United Mine Workers' executive board indorsed local strikes in Michigan and Kentucky.

Removal of 10-cent duty on tea favored by retailers; importers regard it as doubtful. Tax held to keep out low grades.

Second Secretary Bainbridge of United States legation at Peking reports to State Department confirming the looting of the Manchurian treaty.

Major Waller's attack on General Smith at Manila led to publication of his order by War department; does not say natives killed.

House judiciary committee files favorable report on anti-conspiracy and anti-injunction bill.

House insular committee ordered favorable report on Philippine bill.

Ellen M. Stone, kidnaped missionary, reached New York. Was not treated harshly by brigands. Mrs. Tsilka, kidnaped as her companion, and Tsilka, on arrival letters captives' condition.

Secretary Hay receives check from the Illinois fund for relief of Galveston, raised in Boer concentration camps; the money will be disbursed in that direction.

Robert J. Wynne, Washington correspondent of the New York Press, appointed to the office of first assistant postmaster general.

Colorado college professor secured fine prints of extinct dinosaur in slab of Dakota sandstone; hind tracks are eighteen inches broad.

The Rev. Granville Lowther, McPherson, Kas., will appeal from Methodist verdict of finding him guilty of heresy.

Santos-Dumont, en route to St. Louis, declared he expects to see commercial use of airships for ocean passage.

Government crop report gave condition of winter wheat on April 1 as 78.7, compared with 91.7 in 1901.

Senator Depew, in speech on popular election of senators, warned south that if bill is enacted demand will be made to give all citizens a vote.

Congressman Grosvenor, in debate on Cuban bill, declared reciprocity Republican doctrine, and that tariff schedules were not inviolable.

The Rt. Rev. C. C. Grafton, bishop of Fond du Lac, issued a book on tenets of Episcopal church, expressing belief in real presence in sacrament and in voluntary confessional.

James Wright, negro criminist, with party of friends, stood off entire county sheriff and posse, killing five men and wounded two; was captured, but escaped.

James H. Eckels returned from Pacific coast and said in interview that west is more prosperous than in four years, manufactures alone needed.

Secretary of State Frechhich, of Wisconsin, announced himself as Republican candidate for Governor.

Glen France, 15-year-old Flint, Mich.) boy, confessed to murder of his father, Caleb France; crime done to save mother's life.

Henry Flutcher, negro boy, hanged for murder at St. Louis thirty-five minutes before reprieve arrived from governor.

John D. Rockefeller made conditional gift of $125,000 to Adelphi college.

General Schofield, retired United States army commander, in testimony before Senate committee, said office of commanding general was uncalled for and should be abolished.

In course of bitter debate on subject of elections, Senator Depew announces purpose to retire from public life at end of present term.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central, says railroad management will hail with delight any method which will prove effective in maintaining rates.

Edmund Clarence Stedman issues appeal for funds with which to erect a statue at Amesbury, Mass., in memory of John Greenleaf Whittier.

President denies that good of service demands complete change in the immigration bureau and directs Secretary Shaw to appoint Joseph Murray to succeed Mr. Sweeney. Sargent will succeed Powderly.

Wisconsin fisherman finds a pearl of purest quality, which he sells for $1,500.

Mrs. A. E. Tower, wife of Poughkeepsie millionaire and daughter of B. Platt Carpenter, former governor of Montana, kills her son and commits suicide.

Colonel E. H. Crowder finished investigation of British camp at New Orleans, and army officials believe opinion will be that neutrality is violated; public hearing given up.

Major L. W. T. Waller acquitted of killing Samar natives by Manila court-martial by vote of 11 to 1.

Merchants of Laguncy, Luzon, ask that American troops be not withdrawn, as they fear ravages by lawless element.

Tunnel microbe, parasite which causes human disease, appeared; is known in Europe as St. Gothard's disease.

Cholera increased in provinces around Manila; four Americans ill and one dead.

Senator Hanna gives President Mckinley as authority for the statement that rates of the Dingley tariff were established in order to afford basis for making concessions in reciprocity treaties.

Generals Woods, Young and Corbin will visit Germany at suggestion of Emperor William and attend fall army maneuvers.

Railroad companies headed off Chicago freight handlers demand for higher pay by granting increase totaling $1,000 a month.

New $200,000,000 steel trust believed in Chicago to represent combine of independent mills with United States Steel company.

Foreign Commerce bureau announced United States now sells more goods in Canada than all the rest of the world.

FOREIGN.

London newspaper announced in Pretoria dispatch that Boer leaders have accepted British terms and arranged for peace. Agreement reported sent to Boer envoys in Europe.

Chinese generals in a sanguinary battle at Kong-chuen defeat the Kuang Si rebels, who flee to their mountain strongholds.

Body of Cecil Rhodes interred on Matoppo Hill; twelve oxen hauled coffin to the tomb, followed by funeral procession five miles long.

Charles Yerkes in interview said London underground railway system will be finished

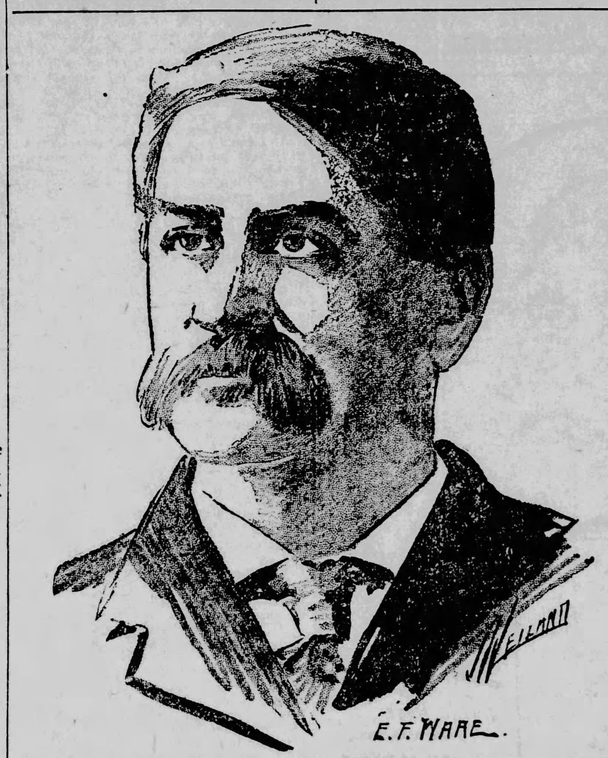
WARE, PENSION COMMISSIONER.

Washington April 14.—The westerners are all talking of the independence shown by the President in selecting Eugene F. Ware, of Topeka, Kan., to be pension commissioner, despite the fact that the Kansas delegation had settled on Blue. One member of the Kansas delegation, however, Mr. Long, is suspected of haing had a hand in the selection of Mr. Ware. Mr. Long is a member of the ways and means committee, and for some time he has held the balance of power in that committee on the Cuban sugar question. Naturally the other Kansas men are prone to believe that Mr. Long was shrewd enough to make hay while the sun was shining. Friends of the President say no dependence is to be placed upon this theory; that the President knew Mr. Ware very well, liked him, was satisfied that he would make a good commissioner of pensions, a man firm enough to carry out the Evans policy and sit tight on the pension safety valve, and that the appointment is one for which the President is willing to take all responsibility.

The President says that Mr. Ware will not be sworn in for two or three months.

Mr. Ware is 61 years old, a native of Connecticut and a former resident of Burlington, Iowa. There he attended the public schools and enlisted for the civil war in the First Iowa Infantry, serving afterward in the Fortieth Iowa Infantry and Seventieth Iowa Cavalry, finally becoming captain in the last named organization. He was in the army for five years and three months. He served in the various Indian wars which followed the close of the civil war, and in these campaigns saw much severe service and was badly wounded.

After leaving the army he removed to Fort Scott, Kan., where he was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was elected to the Kansas senate, of which body he was a member for five years; was twice a delegate to the Republican national convention, and removed to Topeka in 1893, entering the law firm of Gleed, Ware & Gleed. He is at present associated with the attorney general of Kansas in conducting litigation involving irrigation questions between Kansas and Colorado in the supreme court of the United States. He is the author of many sketches, pamphlets and legal essays, and under the nom de plume of "Ironquill" has written many clever poems of wide popularity. It was through his writings that he first became known to Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Ware has always been deeply interested in army matters and is very popular with the old soldiers.



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DR. TALMAGE DEAD.

Famous Pulpit Orator Was Aged Seventy.

Washington, April 14.—Arrangements have been completed for the funeral services in this city over the remains of the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, who died at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the Church of the Covenant. The services will be very simple. There will be no funeral sermon, but short addresses concerning the life and works of Dr. Talmage will be made by men who have been intimately associated with him. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, the pastor of the church, and Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton, of the Eastern Presbyterian church of Washington, will both assist in the services. Dr. Samuel J. Niccols, of St. Louis, a lifelong friend, will make an address and Dr. E. P. Terhune, of New Jersey; Dr. Howard Suydam, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Dr. James Demarest, of Brooklyn, all school friends of the deceased, have been asked to assist. Music will be furnished by the male quartette of the Church of the Covenant and at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the interment will take place in the family lot at Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn.

Silent tribute to the memory of Dr. Talmage was paid yesterday and to-day by thousands of people who walked past the residence on Massachusetts avenue where the visit of death was marked by a cluster of violets tied with a streamer of black hanging at the right of the entrance.

Many intimate friends, including the pastors of most of the Presbyterian churches of the city, were among those who called at the house. Messages of sympathy from nearly every state in the union and from England, Russia and other European countries, came to the family during the day.

Rev. Dr. Talmage was born at Bound Brook, N. J., in 1832. He was the youngest son in a family of twelve children. His parents were farmers. His father toiled diligently to send him to college, and he was graduated from the University of the City of New York. He had chosen to become a lawyer, but the hope of his parents that he enter the ministry was fulfilled when, in 1853, he entered the College of New Brunswick to study theology.

As a student he was eccentric rather than brilliant. He set the laws of pulpit oratory at defiance, and with bold originality spoke the thing that was in him in current phraseology, and in his own way. "You must change your style," his teacher said to him, "otherwise no pulpit will be open to you." But, somehow, the people listened to the daring young preacher, whose doctrines, while familiar and orthodox, were explained in novel and unconventional language, and illustrated by figures and events of the ordinary life.

At the conclusion of his theological course he received an invitation from a church at Belleville, N. J., to become its pastor. He accepted it.

At the end of three years he accepted a call to a church at Syracuse, N. Y. There his powers became more widely known, and invitations to more prominent pulpits poured upon him.

In 1869, seven years after his settlement in Philadelphia, Dr. Talmage received simultaneous calls to Chicago, Brooklyn and San Francisco. Their demands spurred him to still higher effort. He chose Brooklyn, as he believed that city needed him most. The call bore only 17 signatures, but it was unanimous, for there were but 17 members in the church. They had a large building, but the pews were mostly empty, and though it stood among a teeming population, the church was exerting little influence. In March, 1869, he preached his first sermon there. The transformation that followed seemed magical. Every service was crowded.

Within a year a new church was built to seat 3,000 people. In 1872 it burned down, and then still another was built to seat 5,000. For fully 15 years the church had uninterrupted prosperity, which was rudely broken on October 13, 1889, by the complete destruction of the second tabernacle by fire. A third tabernacle was built, still larger than its predecessor. It was finished in 1891, and its dedication was a great public occasion.

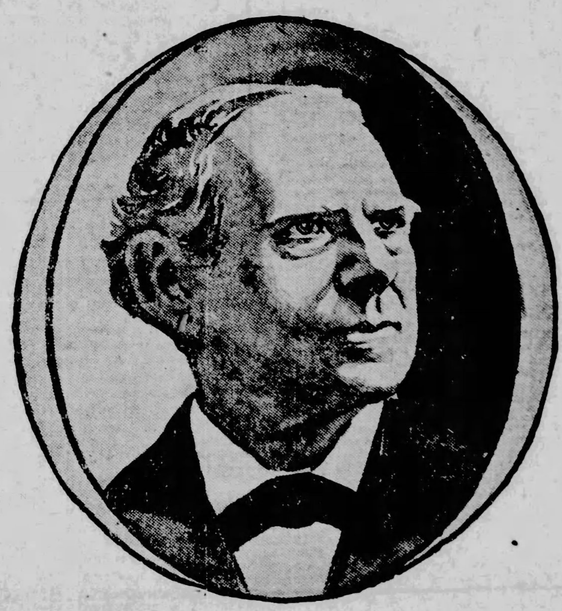
In 1894 the church burned again, and saddened by its destruction, Dr. Talmage for a time ceased active pastoral work, and went abroad. On his return he devoted himself to his duties as editor of the Christian Herald. Dr. Louis Klopsch, the proprietor, had been his friend and associate for years, and by syndicating his sermons to the newspapers, Dr. Talmage preached to an audience of 20,000,000, an audience far more vast than has been ever addressed by any writer or preacher in the ancient or modern world.

In 1892 Dr. Talmage visited Russia with Dr. Klopsch on "a mission of bread," first sending on a steamship laden with 50,000 sacks of flour, the gift of American people to the starving Russian peasants. He was warmly welcomed there, and often referred in kindly words to the young czar. He lately left his aid to the Americans, Cuban, Chinese, Porto Rican and Indian Famine reliefs, and with such talents for reaching the popular heart $2,000,000 was raised for these world-wide charities.

In 1895 Dr. Talmage accepted for a time a pastoral call from the First Presbyterian church in Washington, which is known as "The Church of the Presidents," many incumbents of the White House having worshiped there in former years. Among his parishioners were President Cleveland, many cabinet members and other high officials. He was the most popular minister at the national capital and his church was crowded to the doors; but urgent calls from other quarters were multiplying, and he finally decided, though not without reluctance, to give up local pastoral work and devote himself exclusively to answering these demands. He retired from active connection with the Washington church in 1900, and thereafter gave himself up wholly to editorial work and preaching and lecturing.

For many years his revenues from his editorial and other literary work, his book royalties and his lectures netted him the princely income of $20,000 a year, these figures by no means representing the maximum.

Dr. Talmage was three times married. His first wife was Miss Mary Avery, of Brooklyn. A son, Thomas, who died in his nineteenth year, and a daughter, Jessie, were the fruits of this union. Mrs. Talmage was accidentally drowned in the Schuylkill river, near Philadelphia, in 1862. His second marriage was with Miss Susie Whittemore, and the children were born to them, the eldest, Frank, being a Presbyterian minister in Chicago. Again bereaved, he married, in 1890, Mrs. Collier, of Allegheny, who survives him.



REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

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Publishers' Column

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THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

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three and one-half yards in goods thirty inches wide, with half a yard of embroidery 12 inches wide. The design shows how dainty this waist is in formation, and it will please any young miss.

2279—Blossom Apron.

This dainty apron is trimmed with a circular ruffle; it is plated in quarter-inch tucks into a pointed belt, and has a shapely bib having a circular ruffle with shoulder ribbons. It can be developed in any attractive material, preferably fine lawn or pongee.

1797—Lyleton Waist.

A stylish design, a little more dressy than a shirt waist, is here portrayed. It is cut with three graduated box-plaits; the spaces between the plaits are trimmed with narrow flat trimming, machine stitching or feather stitching. The back fabrics are the materials generally employed in making this waist. Patterns are furnished for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2270—Haskell Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. A combination of pongee silk trimmed with the Persian embroidery is shown in this very attractive design; the waist fastens at the back, and the yoke may be made of contrasting material if desired.

It may be made of light woolen goods, and then again it will work up well in taffeta. The woman who objects to having her gown fastened in the back may open this design on the shoulder and under the arm. The material required is three yards of 30-inch goods and four yards of trimming.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Another McKinley Statue.

Albany, N. Y., April 12.—Governor Odell has signed a bill appropriating $100,000 for a statue of the late President McKinley in Buffalo.

TWO MURDERS.

Detroit Had Both on the Same Night--Arrests Made.

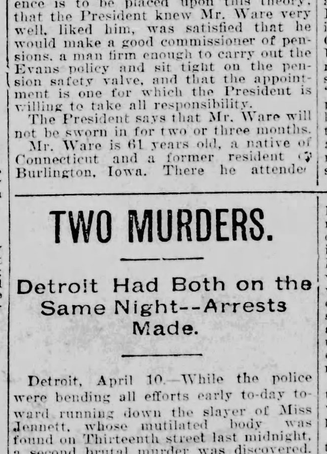
Detroit, April 10.—While the police were bending all efforts early to-day toward running down the slayer of Miss Jennett, whose mutilated body was found on Thirteenth street last midnight, a second brutal murder was discovered.

The body of George Henry Heywood was found lying in a pool of blood on the sidewalk on Amherst street, a half block west of Junction avenue, at 5:30 o'clock this morning, a deep gash over the left eye from which the brains oozed, telling the cause of death.

Heywood was head bookkeeper at the Michigan Malleable Iron Works, and attended a dance at Baker Hall, corner of Baker and Seventeenth streets, last night. His wife had intended to accompany him, but was ill, and gave it up. It is not known what time he started for home, but he was found within one hundred yards of his own pretty house, and had evidently been dead some hours.

As her husband did not return during the night, Mrs. Heywood was very much alarmed, and arising early she sent her oldest boy, Earl, aged 12, out to see if he could find any trace of his father. The little chap had gone but a short distance from the house when he discovered the lifeless remains of the parent. The police were notified, and the body was removed to the morgue, and placed beside the remains of Miss Jennett, who had also been murdered a few hours previously. An examination of Heywood's body and clothes showed that robbery was not the motive. There was but the one wound, evidently made with a heavy blunt instrument as it penetrated the skull, and left an ugly cut.

Detectives were immediately put to work on the case and they arrested Wm. F. Jones, a roomer in Heywood's house. The two men are said to have quarreled frequently. About 75 feet from where the body was found a revolver lay in the alley. The little Heywood boy identified it as belonging to Jones, who said he had seen it in his room. Whether it could have caused the wound is the question which the police will fathom. At the station Jones was examined as to his relations with the Heywood family. He said his home is in Lincoln, Neb., where he has a wife and three children. He said he first became acquainted with the Heywood family about five years ago, when he went to the house one day to mend a gasoline stove for them. He had been boarding there since last February.



TESTIMONY AGAINST JONES.

Detroit, Mich., April 12.—The chain of circumstantial evidence pointing to W. F. Jones as the murderer of George H. Heywood is growing stronger.

"We have Jones in the coop all right," Superintendent John Downey said late last night. 'We have him surrounded now with a chain of evidence which will convict him. The fact of his having visited houses of assignation with Mrs. Heywood can be fully substantiated. It will be scarcely possible to prosecute the woman or to use much of the testimony concerning her relations with Jones, lest she incriminate herself, so we are not active along this line of illicit relations, upon which we have abundant evidence, excepting to show the motive of the man's crime.

"Mrs. Heywood undoubtedly brought the man to this indirectly, and is involved in the crime, but we do not propose to make a case against her.

"Jones is a cool customer and his actions indicate that he has been through the sweating process before. But one can tell from the determined look in his eye that all his nerve is summoned up to make a front.

Detroit, April 14.—With the arrival of Charles Rymer from Lincoln, Neb., the police hoped to establish firmly the responsibility of the murder of George H. Heywood upon Wm. M. Jones. The officers expected that Rymer would unhesitatingly identify a revolver found near the scene of the crime but when Raymer was shown the gun he failed to identify it as one he had ever seen in Jones' possession. Rymer, since his arrival, has been kept in seclusion by the police and prosecuting attorney, and they will allow no one to talk to him. They claim that their case against Jones is much strengthened by what he has told them notwithstanding his failure to identify the gun. Jones still maintains his air of bravado and declines to confess that he killed Heywood.

GEORGE H. HEYWOOD.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 422 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

THE WEALTHIEST NEGRO.

Philadelphia, April 11.—Funeral services were held in the Central Presbyterian church here over the body of Col. John McKee, who died on Monday. Col. McKee is believed to have been the wealthiest negro in this country. His secretary, Raymond J. Burr, yesterday valued the estate at not less than $2,000,000.

Col. McKee was born in 1821 at Alexandria, Va., and was indentured as a bricklayer in his youth. At the age of 21 he came to this city and secured employment in a livery stable. He later entered the services of James Prosser, a restaurateur, and married his employer's daughter, eventually succeeding to the business.

He conducted his restaurant until 1866, when he entered the real estate business. In 1870 Col. McKee organized and was colonel of the Thirteenth regiment, N. G. P., in the Fifth brigade, and was commander for two years. He later organized and commanded the Eighth New Jersey, another colored regiment.

At the time of his death Col. McKee owned between 300 and 400 houses in Philadelphia. He founded and owned McKee City, N. J., a tract of 4,500 acres, divided into twenty-one farms. He also possessed 200,000 acres of oil, farm and coal lands in Kentucky, Logan county, Illinois, and in West Virginia.

Col. McKee was kind and benevolent. He collected his rents himself, and wherever he went the children gathered around him for the handfuls of coppers which he always carried for them. He is survived by one daughter and seven grandchildren.

THE FAIR FORTUNE.

San Francisco, April 14.—"Rehearing denied." With this brief expression the supreme court has forever settled the executor's fight for the control of the millions left by the late J. G. Fair. The last recourse has been exhausted, and now the Fair heirs can divide and spend the enormous fortune of over $18,000,000 involved in the litigation as suits their desires. The court annulled Fair's will, part and parcel, less than a month ago.

By the terms of the will William S. Goodfellow, James Angus, Thomas Crothers and their successors were empowered to control the estate after the death of Fair's three children. By the decision of the supreme court the property, both real and personal, passes immediately into the hands of Charles Fair, Virginia Vanderbilt and Theresa Oelrichs.

The attorneys for the executors a few days after the opinion was rendered filed a petition for a rehearing. This was their last resort. On Friday Garrett T. McEnerny, acting in behalf of the executors, filed a second petition for a rehearing. Saturday he filed a third petition, and in the afternoon the court placed on file its final decision.

BULL AND LION FIGHT.

El Paso, Texas, April 14.—The battle yesterday between a Numidian lion and a wild Salamanca bull was witnessed by thousands of people from all over the Southwest and Mexico. One-fourth of the spectators in the amphitheatre surrounding the bull ring were American women. The battle continued fiercely for an hour. The bull was not fatally hurt, but the lion was gored fully twenty-five times and will doubtless die. His leg was broken and he was completely vanquished in strength and spirit. When the lion was incapacitated the Mexican authorities ordered the battle to be discontinued. The arena was sufficiently bespattered with gore for the most fastidious person.

Lawton, Ok., tried to expel negroes Sunday. White and black residents collected in two armies. Forty negroes driven out and battle expected. Fort Sill troops may be sent.

A WHOLE FORTUNE.

Good Food and Good Health.

This food tale from a trained nurse is worth reading.

"I want to tell you of the curative properties of the good food Grape-Nuts, and will say they are a whole fortune to any one suffering as I did for years with a stomach so rebellious as to be almost useless to me.

For years and years I was tortured with flatulency, heart burn, bloating, tenderness of the stomach, and many a time I cried bitterly because of my great distress.

One never to be forgotten day Sister came up from Columbus to visit me. She brought a package of Grape-Nuts to see if the food would agree with me. I found the new food very delicious with cream, and it caused me no pain or disturbance whatever.

To make a long story short, I have been using Grape-Nuts ever since. Have gained 20 pounds in five months and my health is perfect. It is a pleasure to be plump and healthy and feel well again. I am a professional nurse and naturally appreciate this change in my health." Lucy N. Richardson, Box 104, Logan, Ohio.

ARMOUR'S ESTATE.

Chicago, April 10.—The total value of the late Philip D. Armour's estate in Chicago and New York, has just been arrived at. It amounts to $14,751,105, and to a large extent consists of personal property. In addition to the above named sum there is some real estate in Illinois and elsewhere, the value of which is not given. Mr. Armour left practically all of his estate to his widow, Malvina, and his son, J. Ogden Armour. Included in his personal property were 62,384 shares in the Armour Company, 250 shares Milwaukee Elevator, 820 shares Continental National Bank, 100 shares Metropolitan National Bank, 100 shares National Trust Company, 100 shares Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, 250 shares Wisconsin Marine Bank, 570 shares Interstate Bank, Kansas City, and 405 shares Union Stock Yards National Bank, South Omaha.

STEEL SCALE SIGNED.

Youngstown, O., April 12.—A special to the Telegram from Wheeling this morning says: At a conference held here between the officers and the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and officials of the Republic Iron and Steel mng July 1, 1902, was signed. The scale signed is that of last year. It affects about 25,000 workers in the bar iron mills of the country. The anteconvention signing of the scale is unheard of, this being the first time that a scale was ever signed before a convention. It remains for that body to ratify the action of the committee, but that is conceded. The agreement means that there will be no strike or shut down this summer and the doing away of the uncertainties attending a threatened strike. The American Sheet Steel Company and American Tin Plate Company have been granted the same consideration.

SUCCESSFUL business man, very wealthy, middle aged, wants sincere, honest, home-loving wife. MR. CLARK, P. O. Drawer 58, Chicago.

SALESMAN on Baking Powder, $25 per month and traveling expenses; inducements to dealers; experience unnecessary. Parity Co., dept. B, Chicago.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately good reliable husband. Address ELSA, 117 Clark St., Chicago.

Attractive and unincumbered American lady, age 30, worth $20,000, wants good, honest husband. Address PACIFIC, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, middle aged, wants sincere, honest, home-loving wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES ONLY. For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a 3 months' package of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Address MRS. H. WALTER, 90 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

$20 A WEEK Straight salary and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture to country; 1 year's contract; weekly pay. Address, with stamp, Monarch Mfg. Co., Box 1491 Springfield, Ill.

SMOKERS=

Risk a penny and send us your name. Every cent you invest in Cigars under our plan can be made to return you regular dividends. You have your smoke and get interest on the money you spend for cigars. Drop us a postal and learn how to save and make money. THE PREFERRED STOCK CIGAR CO., 19-21 Park Row, New York.

FREE An up-to-date, Full High Grade Sewing Machine with all the latest improvements. Don't throw your money away! Don't send a cent; order our machine direct from this paper and we will positively prove to you that it is the best machine made, that it has no equal at any price, that it is fully guaranteed for 10 years and we agree to refund every cent you have paid us for the machine after using it 30 days if you are not perfectly satisfied. We are giving away these machines absolutely free for advertising purposes. When you receive the new machine which we agree to send you, if you find it is not the best machine you ever saw, if you find it is not absolutely free for advertising purposes, if you find it is not worth at least $100 more than we ask for it, if you find it is not the best machine made, if you find it is not fully guaranteed for 10 years, if you find it is not the best machine you ever saw, you can return it to us at our expense for freight and we will refund you every cent you have paid us for the machine. We have given away thousands of these machines and have never had a single one returned. We have given away thousands of these machines and have never had a single one returned. We have given away thousands of these machines and have never had a single one returned

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

We should become as conscious of the presence of God within as of the atmosphere without.

Thursday.

Believing that we have is the secret of receiving.

Friday.

As long as you hold your own soul serene, no storm on earth can shake you.

Saturday.

He serves all who dares be true.

Sunday.

Thank God for every experience. Gratitude changes a material misfortune to a spiritual blessing, and this, in turn, brings material blessings.

Monday.

The Egyptian Golden Rule: He sought for others the good he desired for himself. Let him pass on.

Tuesday.

Let us cling to our ideals; let us live as near to them as we can—for they seldom lead us astray.

A Life of Service. The Coming Century.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Last week was celebrated the eightieth birthday of Edward Everett Hale, a man to whom was extended at the same time the hearty good wishes of the whole nation. Yesterday I chanced again upon the lines which follow, written by him, and they have the ring of a real heart-utterance. One cannot help questioning how many there are who could, with truth, express themselves willing to do the Father's work, even though it sent them to the other side of the world.

"And I?
Is there some desert or some pathless sea
Where Thou good God of angels wilt send me?
Some oak for me to rend; some sod,
Some rocks for me to break;
Some handful of His corn to take
And scattter far afield,
Till it, in turn, shall yield
Its hundredfold
Of grains of gold
To feed the waiting children of my God?
Show me the desert, Father, or the sea.
Is it Thine enterprise? Great God, send me.
And though this body lie where ocean rolls,
Count me among all Faithful Souls."

Mr. Hale's life, now drawing near its golden setting, has always been fashioned upon the idea of service. Wherever and whenever it has seemed to him force and power and energy have been needed to push forward a great work for humanity, he has given to his utmost, carrying into effect that now familiar motto of his own invention: "Look forward and not back; look out and not in; look up and not down, and lend a hand."

There is a world of excellent philosophy contained in that collection of clauses. The first means to put the past with regret for what it may contain back of us, and with heart of hope gaze forward into the future. The second warns one away from self-seeking, morbid introversion, to a searching for ways to satisfy the needs of others. The third bids us to look upward where the light of the Divine is shining, and in it to lose consciousness of the shadows at our feet. And then we are to "lend a hand," in other words, to serve.

Yet it seems as if in the last line of the stanza quoted a greater meaning is more briefly expressed by Mr. Hale than in the whole motto, and this it was which moved me to the thought of his own life.

"Count me among all Faithful Souls!"

What does that mean? Faithful to duty; faithful to a sense of right; faithful in all service, the least as well as the greatest.

Thus are we all to order our lives. Thus are we to endeavor to live each day. To hold this thought as a foundation upon which to build character for time and for eternity is to act with true wisdom. Carrying this faithfulness in its highest sense into everything we do, into all the relations in which we stand to others, in the family, in society, in business, as employer or employed, and the heaviest burdens grow lighter and easier to bear.

There are no more beautiful and expressive words in our language than faith and faithful, and Mr. Hale has illustrated them in his own life. And in this, his beautiful autumn time, he is still standing strong and firm and fervid in defence of what he believes to be right and just.

May the glory of his years of "service" by its shining inspire us all with the endeavor to "go and do likewise."

In his anticipations for the year 2000, Mr. H. G. Wells prophesies some changes in the conduct of house affairs of which the home keepers of the present day will most cordially approve. They will join with this approval a most earnest wish that in some way these things might be brought to pass a hundred years earlier.

None of them are impossible. Indeed, for the most part, they are quite probable.

Rejoice for your sisters of the future, oh, weary dish-washers, for in that happy day all of the paraphernalia of a table that now has to be handled piece by piece, in its washing and drying, will then be placed en masse under the flow of a suitable solvent for a few minutes, and then left after its outflow to dry. Windows are to be cleaned by means of a pipe full of pin holes placed above them through which a solvent is to be run over the glass into a groove below, followed by a flow of pure rain water, and then they, too, are to be allowed to dry without the usual rubbing.

Mr. Wells also touches upon cooking. He says, and rightly, that to-day it is very serious business, with the fuel, the heat, the hot black things to handle, the vague recipes, the want of neat apparatus, and the want of intelligence many times to demand or use neat apparatus. He foresees "a neat little range, heated by electricity and provided with thermometers, with absolutely controllable temperatures and proper heat screens, so that cooking may be a pleasant amusement even for invalids."

In those happy days to come, there are to be no chimneys to the house, except the flue for the kitchen smells. That will leave a clean roof, and if it is utilized as now, to give the rain water supply, the latter will be free from the smoke and coal grime that render it disagreeable.

The ideal home, according to this author, will be found away from the towns, but he is not hopeful that the mass of people will be thus situated. "The world of the coming time," he says, "will still have its homes, its real mothers, the custodians of the human succession, and its cared-for children, the inheritors of the future; but in addition to this home world, frothing turmuituously over and amid these stable rocks, there will be an enormous complex of establishments, and hotels, and sterile households, and flats, and all the elaborate furnishings and appliances of a luxurous extinction."

Possibly Mr. Wells is right. To make him a false prophet, however, it will be only necessary for woman to use rightly the knowledge of herself, of her own powers and the enlarged opportunities, which she is gaining so rapidly. She must become a factor in the whole education of her children, and thus by wise direction build up the sentiment of the nation so that the conditions of which he speaks will be impossible. His prophesies are, however, skilfully made, strongly supported, and highly interesting to the thoughtful reader.

The Cozy Corner:

She Agrees With Polly.

"Polly Pepper," I would like to shake hands with you, for I agree exactly with what you said. I, too, believe in doing my share of the work, but I do not intend to make a door mat of myself if I can help it; neither do I think my husband and children would love or respect me if I did.

I have just read "Ann's" letter, and don't like that word "submissive" in connection with a man and his wife. I have a neighbor, who is one of the "submissive" kind and her husband and children treat her with absolute contempt. She is simply a drudge for the whole family.

I think it is as much a woman's duty to spend some time in taking care of her health, in going beyond the four walls of her home to gain information, and in every possible way to make herself a companion for her family as it is for her to cook, and sew, and drudge for them, letting them have all the pleasure.

I have but one child—a son—and I know he is contented to remain at home and talk over the current events of the day, and discuss what is best in books and papers with me. If I could not take time from my work to visit with him, or if I could only talk about cooking or scrubbing he would seek pleasure elsewhere. I have always taught him that when he is married, if he wishes to keep the love of his wife, he must treat her as his equal and not as a servant.

If the editor wishes, I will write again and give some hints on raising flowers. I enjoy her articles so much that I wish I could send her some of my cinnerraras in return.—"Catherine, of Pennsylvania."

Pleasant Words From "Emely."

When I read Mrs. Elliott's letter some weeks ago, I thought I, too, would speak out regarding the inspiration I have always received from the Household page.

Long ago, when I was a child, we read The Blade, taken by a neighbor, in exchange for the "Journal" and other papers. I remember well the great pleasure with which my brothers and I would listen while our mother read aloud the Household page by the quiet fireside of our country home. Later, my father took The Blade because he so admired the "Nasby" letters, and during the years when we were developing into manhood and womanhood we read with pleasure and profit the editorials of the Woman's page.

When I left my father's home for one of my own, and found myself established among new friends and new scenes and—new newspapers—not all of them could make up to me for the familiar old Blade. So you can imagine how very welcome was the gift from a friend of a year's subscription and since then it has been a constant member of our family.

I trust that the editor may long continue to inspire others with her desire to seek the best in life, to lift and encourage those we pass on the way.

I also desire to thank those sisters who help to make the page so successful by giving bits of their experience. Some time I would like to come again and tell some of the experiences that have come to me.—"Emely," Iowa.

"Emely" will always be welcome, and we shall be very glad to hear from "Catharine" in regard to the raising of flowers. The editor thanks these and all of the friends who have sent her such kind words of appreciation. It is such words that make life worth living.

How to Treat the Daughter.

"A Buckeye Mother."—No subject has been mentioned in the past few weeks that has seemed to me so important as the question of "Anxious Mother" in regard to the conduct of her daughter, who has, I judge, come to the close of childhood, and begun the new period of life that comes to all. Perhaps this one is the eldest of the children, and the mother herself so young that she is not fully prepared to adopt a new style of speech and manner toward one who is her child, and yet is a person. She may need to use a more polite and formal manner, to address and introduce her when necessary as "my oldest daughter" not as Mary (or whatever the name is) and to use this manner every day. I wondered when I read the article if the young lady needed less work, or more, and a weight of responsibility added. I have always found it best to let girls take the full responsibility whether they were to make bread, or pie, or to drive the horse. If the young girl wishes to do anything let her try it to the full extent; it is only those who have no plans or wishes to try that seem to me the hopeless ones. And then this mother must remember that her children will be apt to resemble their father or herself, and she can look within and see if any of her own traits are reproduced.

The Temperance Question Again.

Let us talk up the temperance question for it is really one of the most important that confronts us as parents. How we can save our sons from the slums and gambling dens that are the accompaniment of the drinking saloons which spread their nets on every corner of our streets to catch the unwary young men.

Then our daughters who marry these young men are doomed to lives of wretchedness in consequence of their bad habits.

Our country is certainly on the downward road to ruin, and if I could leave my home I would go to-morrow to be a worker in this great cause of temperance. —Mrs. J. L. R.

Wants and Suggestions.

C. B. Ross wishes a recipe for making mixed pickles, or plain cucumber pickles, that will keep well and be ready for use at any time.

Mrs. J. W. G. sends a recipe for preparing tripe, that is similar to the one given last week, except that she recommends a weak lye in which to soak the tripe, previous to scraping it.

This correspondent advises our housekeepers to arrange a bill of fare for each meal for a week at a time, thus saving much worry. She encloses such a bill for the first week in April, which, she says, is "probably the hardest week in the year to provide for." Her selections are very appetizing—to read—and easily prepared, but as she wrote on both sides of her paper we shall most regretfully be obliged to omit them.

Housekeeper.—For removing deep stains on the marble wash-stand in your bath room, scrub first with dry salt and a cloth wrung out of hot water, then wash with kerosene, and after with soap and water.

Health and Beauty.

The Schoolmistress who boards around finds some strange experiences in her travels from house to house. One of the guild, in telling some of these that had fallen to her lot, said that at one house all were invalids in some degree, and at each place at the table was to be seen a box of pills, or a bottle of tonic, these to be taken "before and after" meals by the sufferers.

Mary and John were obliged to take two tablets, each, from a greenish looking bottle that set berween their plates, before daring to eat; Sarah placed two tablespoonfuls of a mysterious looking mixture into a glass two-thirds full of water and drank it with her meals, instead of any other liquid; Amy Belle had a wine glass of cod liver oil disguised in a thin, sour wine, standing beside her plate, ready to be swallowed at the close of each meal, and every member of the family, except "Bub" and "Mother," took an after-dinner pill as regularly as they ate their dinner.

These little observances were religiously observed, and the portions of medicine measured out with an exactness and care that was maddening to an outsider. "Mother" had no time to "doctor," and "Bub" was the only one who rebelled at "always takin' stuff"—as he expressed it, and certainly he was a living example of the uselessness of medicine in promoting health and appetite.

This addition of an apothecary shop to the table is by no means appetizing, nor necessary, and yet the same results may be obtained without any unpleasantness if the house-mother would study the medicinal properties of the different vegetables and fruits with which she prepares the meals for her family. For instance: In the spring, when we all need a thorough cleansing of the system clogged with the heavy food we have needed during the colder months, let her remember that the common onion is one of the very best of blood purifiers, and when boiled will be the most useful food that can be taken into an inflamed stomach, soothing and healing as nothing else will. If the girls object to "the horrid smell," let her remind them that no bloom of youth, or skin cream of any kind will produce such an exquisite complexion as these same onions eaten raw, and freely.

They induce perspiration and help materially to throw off the effects of a malarial climate.

And they are pleasanter to take than quinine.

Lettuce, eaten plentifully, is most excellent for nervous diseases, or for insomnia. Celery is not only a specific for these troubles, but is especially recommended for nervous indigestion. Neuralgia, sciatica, and even rheumatism, in many cases, will yield to its soothing strength. And yet there are those who banish it from the table, either cooked, or in its natural state, but who will pay a dollar and a half for a half-pint bottle of it when "compounded" with alcohol or some other preservative, and after "taking several bottles" are ready to give "testimonials" as to its merits.

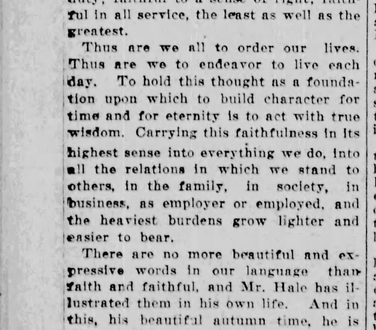
Oranges, apples, tomatoes and lemons are quite as efficacious in cases of biliousness as are little liver lighteners or pleasant pellets of any kind, but they are not "put up" so that one thinks he is really "taking something" for his trouble.

Water cress neutralizes the chalky deposits of the blood, and if used freely will prevent the unpleasant stiffness of the joints that catches us after we have passed the hey-day of youth and to cure which we must spend time and money in visiting Hot Springs and burying ourselves alive in mud baths.

Tomatoes, which years ago were counted as rank poison, are now admitted by physicians of all schools as remedial in cases of dyspepsia or indigestion. Spinach is termed by the French people "the broom of the stomach" and is a wonderful cure for all liver troubles, and many will pass it by with scorn while they pay the doctor for a preparation that contains the very same principle, the chief difference being that the prescription will cost the two dollars (advice and visit included) while the spinach can be had for fifteen cents a peck.

Pineapples are very excellent in throat troubles and the acid of grapes will dissolve any obstruction in the blood and renew a normal circulation, while a diet of carrots and turnips will be found beneficial for persons with a tendency to asthma, or bronchial troubles.

Most of these vegetables and fruits are easily obtained and can be prepared in so many tempting ways that the wise mother could arrange to care for the health of her family without their having the slightest idea that they were being "doctored," and the effect, both physically and financially, would be most excellent.



DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

"Alice," of Indiana,—though not from "Old Vincennes,"—is another who makes application to-day for membership.

I come asking admittance to your large and interesting family and if accepted, will do my best to be worthy of a place with you.

The M. G. R. column has always been the most interesting part of The Blade to me and I am looking forward with great anticipations to the stories we are promised.

"Oregon Bach" is truly in need of a housekeeper, if not a home maker—and there is a great difference between these two. He has some very peculiar ideas, I think. No true woman is ashamed to love, though, sad to say, it sometimes happens that she has cause for being ashamed of the man she loves, and a thoughtful girl will hesitate before she allows herself to care for a man lest she may place her affections unworthily. And in view of the many sad-faced, discouraged and disappointed women we see, who, before their marriage, were as gay and happy as girls could be, and with the record of the divorce courts before them, it is well that women are careful.

"Mother's Stay," N. C., sent a belated New Year's greeting to the M. G. R.'s, which, owing to its length, has been omitted because it was too good to cut. It is one of those letters that are good at any time and season, and will bear rereading a number of times, so it is given this week with the recommendation that you all profit by it:

January 1st.—Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.'s, a 1902 greeting, together with a hearty handshake to all. Time has added another year to the record made by the M. G. R.'s and again we launch forth to meet new duties.

In fancy I see a grand procession of those belonging to our department thronging over the threshold of the new year; I can see those here and there with faces full of hope, bright with joyous anticipation and aglow with the fires of ambition and enthusiasm; these plunge boldly and fearlessly forward into the unknown future with steady determination manifest in their every stride toward the goal of their ambition. Others are toiling slowly, but steadily onward, gaining nothing except by patience and perseverence, but their faces bear the mark of contentment and happiness. They waste no precious time in unavailing regrets over the disappointments of the past, remembering these only as soemthing to be avoided in the future and, letting

"The dead past bury its dead."

they—

"Act—act in the living present—
Heart within and God o'er head."

Some are struggling along with a look of dread for what the future may have for them. They remember the sad failures and disappointments that were theirs in the last year, and endeavor to peer into the unfathomable depths of the future, hoping, almost against hope, that they may see a brighter prospect ahead of them. Alas! and alas! It is of no use, we must take one day at a time and let the cares and pleasures of that day suffice.

Then, too, we see some who move listlessly forward, enveloped in the deepest grief, with faces paled by the sharp poignancy of sorrow. Their movements are mechanical and they frequently turn in sad review, their eyes seeking the dark spots where lately some hope was crushed, some treasure lost, some loved one dropped by the wayside. The tears glisten and drop from their eyes as they sadly endeavor to again take up the burden of life.

Shall it not be our pleasure, as well as our duty, to do all we can to comfort and help these to see that even the darkest cloud has a silver lining?

Let us rejoice in the courage and success of those who are brave in meeting all trials. For those whom we know are sacrificing ambitions and high hopes for their own future to the labor of love in making others happy; those who feel that the just recognition of their services is not rendered let us say that their lives are, to us, a grand lesson and the influence of their example reaches and affects more than they can know.

To those who are swayed by doubts and fears and are ready to sink under their burdens we can point to a sure and never failing Friend who will ease these burdens by carrying them Himself.

To any who cannot see reason for the trials sent to them, if they will look prayerfully they often find these trials have been the means of opening a way to some mission of good which, in happier hours, would have been entirely impossible to them.

And for all of us, a good motto for the year will be this: "All things work together for good to those who love the Lord," but we must remember that "love" means "service."

"Retta," Oregon, asks for admittance to the M. G. R. in verses. She is welcome, and the Chaperone hopes she will excuse, and accept, the change of name. The one signed to her pleasant little note did not seem at all appropriate for such a nice girl as she certainly must be.

There is a band, some thousands strong,
Who go to their work with a laugh and song;
Their burdens are easy, their hearts are light,
Their labor of love is for the right;
And throughout the land, from near and far,
Are found the members of the (Blade) M. G. R.

I read their letters in The Weekly Blade—
(And only of good are these letters made);
Much that is noble and good is said,
And all with the greatest interest is read—
And then I sigh in my home so far,
And wish that I was an M. G. R.

If the boys and girls, and Miss Prudence, too,
Will welcome me as they always do
Other strangers, I will surely vow
To do the best that I know how
To keep the rules and not to mar
The peace that pervades the M. G. R.
—RETTA, OREGON.

Dear M. G. R.'s, when you see me slip into your midst this morning, some of you may think the "lost has been found," but I assure you that I have not been "lost," but simply couldn't come. If you will forgive such a backslider and take me into the fold again, I will promise to turn over a new leaf and do better in the future.

It is with great pleasure that I note the return of so many of our older members and I hope they will continue to come and make our column as interesting as it was in the days that are past.

As Easter will be here before this letter can be published, I will extend to all my sincere Easter greetings and the hope that the Easter day may bring to your hearts an awakening to the blessings of Faith, Hope, Love and Charity for all humanity.

What has become of "Truth Seeker," "Bonnie Burnie," "Pater's Housekeeper" and "Make Haste?" I notice that very many of our girls and boys are embarking on the pleasant sea of matrimony for a life's voyage. How sad to think that your unknown poet from Indiana must be forever doomed to disappointment in his desire to join the goodly company of Benedicts'. But "while there's life, there's hope."

Meantime I am debating what I shall do when my school term closes, which will be very soon.—"Hoosere Puer Poeta."

"Otach" writes that she has "given up a University course, for the sake of a man," and she "isn't sorry, either."

How about "Susie" and "Esme Roy?" Miss Prudence thinks they would "be sorry" they had not written to her to tell of their happiness. How does she know they are happy? The Schoolmistress has "been abroad in the land" and she said so, of course, there can be no further question on that subject.

Thomas Nast, Cartoonist.

The above is reproduced, for the first time, from a water color sketch made by Mr. Nast in 1867 for Robinson Locke and now in his possession. It is an exceedingly clever caricature, the portraits of Nast and Nasby as they appeared at that time being perfect. The famous men had never met before they greeted each other at the old Island House station in Toledo, and each had formed a wrong impression of the other, Nast expecting to find a tall, lank westerner and Mr. Locke thinking that Mr. Nast was a burly German. The expression of their faces indicates their surprise when they both found they had been mistaken in their ideas.

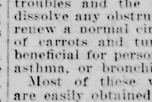
There are no more effective and successful reformers in the reform arena than the newspaper joke-maker and the cartoonist. Even those of adamantine sensibilities cannot stand before the merciless shafts of ridicule, and disguised under the clown's cap and bells, the funmakers win battles that frequently are lost to the strong.

A giant figure in the history of American caricaturing is that of Thomas Nast. Though he has retired from active cartooning, the effect of his work is still felt and remembered. To Mr. Nast's invention is due the tiger which stands for Tammany Hall, the elephant of the Republican party and the donkey which Republican newspapers have used as the Democratic emblem.

Arthur Bartlett Maurice, in a sketch on Mr. Nast published in a recent number of The Bookman writes: "During the Civil War, with all the intense enthusiasm of his nature, he espoused the cause of the North, and it was publicly acknowledged by President Lincoln and by many members of congress that Mr. Nast's pictures were the best recruiting sergeants on the side of the Union. It was, perhaps, during the campaign against Tweed and the corrupt politico-financiering coalition which had New York in its clutches that his genius shone brightest. His drawings were triumphs of invention and the satiric art. Week after week, with an amazing fertility he launched his cartoons against the enemies of the city's welfare, and it was to him above all others who took part in that fight that the final overthrow of the Ring was due."

Nast is now in his sixty-second year. He was born in Bavaria, but when he was six years of age he was brought to this country, and while he was yet a young boy began to furnish sketches to Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

It frequently happens that in the columns of some publication reference is made to the achievements or talent of "the late Thomas Nast." Mr. Nast is very much alive. He simply laid down the pencil to take up the brush. His home is in Morristown, New Jersey, but he is a familiar figure on the streets of New York, and is a member of the famous Players Club. He is as keen and alert to the affairs of the world as ever. Although of recent years he has apparently held aloof from active participation in the turmoil of political controversy, it is not beyond possibility that he may again show himself a power to be reckoned with.



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Banner Puzzler

For March.

Solutions—Ulli Nois, New York—A Tie.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman and educationist, born at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1756. Elected to the state legislature in 1827, his first speech was in favor of religious liberty, and the second a plea for railways. He was an advocate of temperance and a founder of the State Lunatic Asylum. Removing to Boston in 1826, he was elected to the state senate, becoming its president; and after editing the revised statutes of the state, was for 11 years secretary of the board of education. In 1848 he succeeded John Quincy Adams in Congress, and followed his example in an energetic opposition to the extension of slavery. At the end of his term he accepted the presidency of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, established for the education of both sexes, where he labored with zeal and success until his death, which occurred August 2, 1859.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—DOUBLE TRIANGLE.

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    X X O X X
  X X X O X X X
        O
      X O X
    X X O X X
  X X X O X X X
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1.—A consonant.
2.—That by which a person's fate is determined.
3.—Grieved.
4.—One who transports goods.
5.—A consonant.
6.—To place upright.
7.—To 'fit out, to array.
8.—Ponderous.
The centrals down, give the name of the god of sleep.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If the hands of a clock coincide every 65 minutes, does the clock lose or gain time, and how much?

W. A. HOYT.

4.—HIDDEN CHARACTERS.

Each blank is to be filled in with the name of a character in Shakespeare's play, "The Merchant of Venice," from which the quotations are taken.

1.—"In such a night ——— did ——— steal
From the wealthy Jew ———"
2.—"You see me, Lord ———, where
I stand, such as I am."
3.—"My maid ——— and myself
meantime, will live as maids and wid-

Heiskell's Ointment
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...BOYLESS TOWN...

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town that would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,
And then, of a sudden, the town grew still,
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view,
The deserted lot where they used to meet
Was a sight to make one blue.
The grass was growing on every base,
And the path that the runners made;
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The cherries rotted and went to waste—
There was no one to climb the tree,
And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy—not one—
To speed as such messengers can,
If people wanted their errands done
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I wean, of frolic and noise
There was less of cheer and mirth,
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then, woke with a sudden scream,
"Dear me!" she cried "I have been asleep
And O, what a horrid dream!"
—St. Nicholas Magazine.

The Bag of Gold.

'Meriky Ann was waiting and watching for a rainbow in the sky when she went down the road with her pail to the well for water. It had been raining and the sun was breaking through the clouds. Miss May had said if you walked to the end of the rainbow you would find a bag of gold. As she started to draw the water the sun came out. Raising her eyes she saw, stretched across the heavens, but ending to all appearances, in the unfenced field farther down the roadside, the long-expected rainbow. With a little low cry of joy, 'Meriky Ann seized the water pail and started as fast as her little black, bare feet could carry her. As she ran she kept repeating, over and over under her breath, "I ain' gwine get tired and turn back."

She carried the pail purely from instinct; she had been taught never to leave her grandmother's things lying carelessly around. She went so fast that she forgot to keep her eye on the road, and it was not until she had run into a brier patch and scratched her chin badly that she took thought of her surroundings. The brier patch proved to be a field overgrown with blackberries, dark, rich, deliciously ripe blackberries, that made 'Meriky's big eyes grow bigger and brighter.

"I's sholy gwine hab some o' dem!" she declared, and was soon busily filling the pail. Meanwhile, the gay rainbow that had beguiled her slowly faded from the sky. But still 'Meriky picked steadily, rainbow and bag alike forgotten.

It wanted an hour to sunset when she started home by a way that carried her past a row of fresh, new cottages far out from the town. A lady came down the steps of the first house she passed and beckoned to 'Meriky.

"Are those berries for sale, little girl?"

'Meriky had never thought of such a thing until that moment.

"Yessum," she replied, "dey is for sale."

"How much are they worth?"

"Dey's worf a hundred dollars."

"They may be worth that," said the lady, smiling, "but I will give you twenty-five cents."

"Yessum," said 'Meriky, "dey's worf dat; you can take 'em."

"Can you bring me some more?" asked the lady. "I will give you twenty-five cents for every pail you bring."

"Yessum," said 'Meriky, "I'll fetch all you want me to fetch," and away she flew.

At the close of the berry season, 'Meriky's old oyster cup, which she utilized for a bank, showed five bright, new silver dollars. Then came the happy season of spending her wealth. The load of wood was bought, the yard was resplendent in a wealth of white, new chins which the man that 'Meriky hired had made, and one bright Saturday afternoon 'Meriky Ann walked into the town to make the rest of her purchases. She bought a bag of flour and some stockings for granny, a piece of salt pork to boil with the turnips from the little patch behind the cabin. Then she bought the white apron she had determined upon in case she should ever be rich. Then came the red dresses for Nan and herself, and a little shoulder shawl for her grandmother.

Just one bright silver dime remained of her wealth. There were so many ways in which she could spend it that she couldn't decide which was best. Then she thought to "keep it for luck," and slipping it into her mouth, she gathered such of her packages as she could carry and started for home. The packages filled her fat arms and rose up to her chin; hence, turning a corner she unintentionally ran into a fine lady, who, like herself, was out shopping. Before 'Meriky could frame any apology, the lady said, in a voice 'Meriky recognized at once:

"Why, isn't this 'Meriky Ann? And did you find the bag of gold, 'Meriky?"

'Meriky's big eyes danced above the heap of bundles "Goodness!" exclaimed, "if I ain't done forgot all bout dat rainbow till dis here blessed minute, Miss May! I started after hit, I did, but I clear forgot to keep on."

"Well," laughed Miss May, "it seems that you've managed to find money somewhere."

'Meriky shuffled her parcels in such a way as to recover the use of her left hand; she placed it upon the unheeded sorrow on her chin.

"Yessum," she said, "yessum, I found hit in de blackberry patch whar I went runnin' atter dat rainbow.

"Oh," said Miss May, "then you did find the bag of gold, after all? You found it in the blackberry patch? Well, honest labor is a treasure always, 'Meriky, whether it takes you to the end of the rainbow or to the blackberry patch, or to the woodpile to gather chips. And it always brings its own reward."

She passed on and left the little black girl staring open-mouthed after her flattering blue ribbons. When the blue ribbons had disappeared, 'Meriky was still standing motionless and thoughtful in the busy street, turning the silver dime over and over with the tip of her tongue.

Suddenly she wheeled and started back to the store from which she had just come; her fat face was one bright, continuous smile.

"I'se gwine buy myself a blue ribbon lack dat," she declared, "if I don't see anuder dime till next summer! Eh, eh!"

It was the one bit of real extravagance she allowed herself out of her wealth.—Youth's Companion.

Chat.

Correct recitations were made by J. J. Cotner, Mc., Geo. E. Sprinkle, W. L. H. and Herman Culver.

Mc.—If the "Cademy quarters" could be enlarged, your criticisms would be published "verbatim" for the benefit of the other pupils; their merit entitles them to such treatment, but space forbids.

Herman Culver—Come as often as you can. The Schoolmistress makes due allowance for pupils who live so far away.

W. L. H.—It is indeed a pleasant surprise to see you again.

George E. Sprinkle—Thank you for the clever solution. It was most interesting.

J. J. Cotner.—Thanks for the kind wishes.

4.—"I pray you show my youth old ——— a house."

5.—"———, I commit into your hands the husbandry and manage of my house until my lord return."

6.—"I pardon thee thy life before thou ask it; for half thy wealth, it is ———."

7.—"Fair ———'s counterfeit! What demi-god hath come so near creation!"

N. E. OLDTHYME.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about "Go-lold dollars"?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote of drunkenness:
"It weaks the brain, it spoils the memory,
Hasting on age, and wilful poverty.
It drowns thy better parts, making thy name
To foes a laughter, to thy friends a shame.
'Tis virtue's poison, and the bane of trust ———
The match of wrath, the fuel unto lust."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of April 8.

1.—Charles Babbage.
2.—Words forming triple-acrostic, spondee, abconic, jarmlor, oxyopia, mailing, ortolan, poisonne. Primals down, Solomon; centrals up, Solomon; finals, "race" and N. E. G.
3.—Height of tree, 84.75 ft. Distance to center of 30 ft. tree, 45.83 ft.; to center of 60 ft. tree, 37.41 ft.; to center of 50 ft. tree, 22.36 ft.
4.—"Three score and ten."
5.—The battle of Ivry, fought in 1590, placed the Bourbons on the throne of France.
6.—Alexander Smith wrote:
"He who throws the dice of destiny,
Though with a sportive and unthinking hand,
Must bide the issue, be it life or death."

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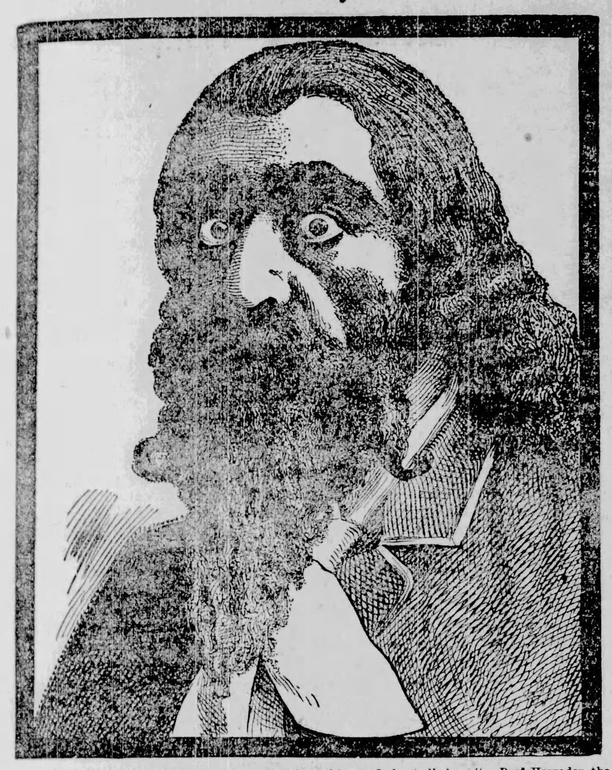
THE WIZARD OF PARIS.

Strange Being Who Throws Others Under His Spell by a Mere Glance of the Eye.



This is a picture of Svengali, the great hypnotist of Paris, who hypnotized Trilby, a simple country girl, and made of her the greatest singer in the world and the sensation of Paris. According to the story, the photograph alone of this weird-looking gentleman was sufficient to throw his beautiful subject into the hypnotic trance. See how long you can look his picture full in the eye without feeling a strange sensation creeping over you. This simple test will give you an idea of the wonderful fascination of the hypnotic eye. Hypnotism is the most wonderful, mysterious and powerful force in all the world. But it is not at all necessary to look like Svengali in order to exert this strange and magic power over others. Anybody who can read and write can become a hypnotist and accomplish all that Svengali ever did, and more. You can now master this fascinating science free of all cost at your own home. By a few hours' study you can learn all about the secrets, methods, uses and wonders of the hypnotic trance. You can surprise and mystify all your friends by placing any one you wish under this weird and magic spell, and compel them to see, think, feel and act precisely as you wish. You can sway the minds of others, perform the most wonderful feats and create fun and amusement for hours at a time. You can do a thousand amazing things that other people can not do, and make yourself famous in a week's time. If you want to make money you can do so by giving entertainments, curing disease or teaching the art to others. These are three sure and easy ways to win a fortune. Why be poor? Why work for others when you can master this money-making profession so easily? Investigate now. It costs nothing to find out all about it. Prof. Harraden, the world-renowned Hypnotist, has issued a large and elegant FREE BOOK, entitled "A Key to the Mysteries of Hypnotism," and anybody can get a copy of it without one cent of cost, merely for the asking. Simply send for it by letter or postal, and it will be sent you free and prepaid by return mail. It is the most beautiful, interesting and valuable book ever published. It contains hundreds of beautiful pictures and is a marvel of elegance and splendor. The cover is a gem of art, and the printing and other features are simply perfect. Best of all, this charming book tells you just how to become a hypnotist. Every secret and mystery is here explained in the simplest language, and you are amazed to find that you can master all these powers yourself and wield the subtle forces of mind as well as any operator in the land. You are also shown how you can heal the sick, relieve pain, cure bad habits, give sleep to the restless and comfort to the sorrowing. And for yourself, as this free Book shows, you can win promotion, social and business standing, increase of trade, the influence, friendship or love you most desire, and, in short, all that is needed to make you rich, esteemed and happy as long as life lasts. This book also treats fully on Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing and kindred subjects, and how to cure yourself of any pain, ache or disease. In spite of its great value and precious contents, this book is free to you—free as any gift ever heard of by a generous hand. There is no cost, no charge whatever. Simply write for it and it will be sent by next mail, all charges paid. Don't send any money, not even a stamp, but send your name and address TO-DAY.

PROF. L. A. HARRADEN,
Dept. 40, Jackson, Mich.

DANISH ISLANDS.

Treaty Ratified, but Plebiscite to Be Held.

Copenhagen, April 10.—The landsthing (the upper chamber of the Danish parliament) after an exciting session voted to ratify the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. This ratification, which was achieved by 35 to 28 votes, is dependent upon the plebiscite vote in support of the ratification by the electors of the island who are qualified to vote for members of the colonial council.

WADE HAMPTON.

Famed South Carolina Confederate Leader Is Dead.

Columbia, S. C., April 11.—Wade Hampton is dead. He died at 9 o'clock this morning, after a long illness that was the result of a general breakdown from old age. He celebrated his 84th birthday last week. A month ago he had a severe attack and his children were called to his bedside. He rallied.

WADE HAMPTON.

however, and was out driving a week ago. In the last few days his condition rapidly grew worse, and last night it was pronounced precarious by his physicians.

Wade Hampton was the third eminent soldier of his family to bear the name in succession. His grandfather was born in Columbia in 1754 and served with distinction in the revolution and the war of 1812. He afterwards became the wealthiest planter in the United States. His son Wade, born in 1791, was acting inspector general and aide to General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815. Wade Hampton 3d, who died to-day, was born in Columbia in 1818. He was graduated from the University of South Carolina and studied law. Under his father's tuition he became a famous horseman, hunter and fisherman—a gentleman sportsman of the Southern type. He was a Democrat in politics, but not of the secessionist class, and his views were unpopular throughout the South. He served in the legislature early in life. He made a masterly speech against the reopening of the slave trade.

When the civil war broke out Hampton enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, but soon raised a command of infantry, cavalry and artillery, known as Hampton's legion. This command was distinguished in many battles of the war, especially at Seven Pines. Soon after that battle Hampton was made brigadier-general. In August, 1863, he was made major-general. He distinguished himself by checking Sheridan and capturing 3,000 prisoners in 23 days. In August, 1864, he was made lieutenant-general. He continued to distinguish himself and was several times wounded. He attempted to check Sherman's army in the spring of '65, and afterward each general charged the other with the burning of Columbia, S. C. After the war he accepted defeat gracefully. In 1876 he was elected governor of his state. In 1878 he lost a leg by an accident, and while yet his life was despaired of he was elected to the United States Senate, and served two terms.

Gov. Taft's Program.

Cincinnati, O., April 14.—Gov. Gen. Taft, of the Philippines, will go to St. Louis, to-morrow, to confer with President Francis and other exposition officers. Later in the week he will leave for Washington and New York with Mrs. Taft and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. While east he will visit old Yale friends at New Haven. He will return to Cincinnati before sailing via Suez canal, on May 17. He will visit Rome. He expects to be subject to call in Washington for questions while the Philippine bill is pending.

Negro at Tuscumbia, Ala., sought by sheriff, killed two persons, fatally wounded three, and seriously wounded four more. Was then caught and thrown in burning building.

Hope for Consumptives

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician.

He Sends a Trial Package Free With Full Information How to Quickly Cure Consumption in Your Own Home.

For years physicians and scientists have sought a positive cure for consumption, the one stubborn disease which has defied the skill of all to check its course of death, even in a single case.

DR. DERK P. YONKERMAN.

At last a cure has bene found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries of failure, a positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Doctor Derk P. Yonkerman, the discoverer of this great remedy, sought to cure this dreadful disease by destroying the germ that causes consumption. By destroying the germ in the blood, the cause is removed and a speedy, permanent cure is soon effected.

Consumption has claimed more lives than any other disease. Smallpox, yellow fever, cholera and other contagious diseases have caused more terror and more panic, but consumption is always with us.

Tuberculozyne, as this great remedy is known, acts directly upon the diseased germs in the blood. It kills all impurities and Nature soon rebuilds the body to its intended proportion. Tuberculozyne turns the wheezy cough to a full-toned, resonant voice. It transforms the skeleton to the robustness of perfect health.

If you are a sufferer from lung or throat trouble, do not fail to take Tuberculozyne. Consumptives who have returned from the west—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have taken Tuberculozyne and are now well and strong.

Tuberculozyne will cure the worst cases of consumption. If you are afflicted with lung or throat trouble do not fail to send at once to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 391 Shakespeare bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package and proofs and testimonials; it costs nothing. The doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or anyone else's, as he sends a trial package free and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Dr. Yonkerman will give your case his personal attention. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write to-day.

THE BEEF TRUST.

United States Government to Attack It In Court.

Kansas City, April 14.—The Journal says:

"According to a dispatch from Washington, Major William Warner, United States district attorney, has been instructed by the attorney-general to take immediate steps to dissolve the so-called beef trust. A Federal grand jury will be ordered this week to commence its sessions next Monday. Major Warner, Saturday last, positively declined to make any statement whatever regarding the matter.

"Nothing so important to the entire people has occurred in years as the ordering of this investigation, if it should transpire to be the fact, as it is believed to be. In the past year, but notably in the past six months, the price of meat has gone up in an alarming way.

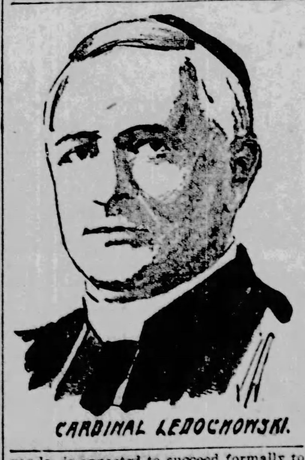
"The attorney for one of the largest packers in Kansas City, after hearing the dispatch to the Journal read, said: 'We anticipated some such move as this, but we scarcely thought that it would go to the length of having the district attorney summon a grand jury, as I understand Major Warren has arranged to do. As to the merits or demerits of the case I have nothing to say. Of course, all agree that meats are up. So are cattle.'

"A large retail dealer said: 'We think there is a trust. No butcher is allowed to slaughter his own cattle. If he does, a butcher shop will start up next door to him and he will find himself undersold on everything he offers for sale. It is this treatment which compels all of us to buy from the packers and all packers charge the same price.'"

LEDOCHOWSKI DYING

Head of Propaganda May Be Succeeded by Satolli.

Rome, April 15.—Cardinal Ledochowski is lying, it is feared, at the point of death. In the event of his decease, Cardinal Satolli, who is at present acting in his stead as perfect of the propaganda, is expected to succeed formally to that office.



CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.

Cardinal Ledochowski is 75 years old and one of the most prominent of the princes of the church at Rome. He belongs to a Polish family illustrious for centuries. He was a favorite of Pius IX and was honored by Pope Leo with the lofty position he now holds.

Rising in Macedonia.

Vienna, April 12.—The Neue Freie Presse, to-day published a dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, announcing that a proclamation has been issued by M. Saraffoff, the Macedonian leader, calling on the Macedonians in Bulgaria to join in a general rising, April 27. Bands are collecting on the Turkish frontier to co-operate and invade Turkey at different points.

PEACE POSSIBLE.

Boer Leaders In Conference at Klerksdorp.

London, April 11.—Frederic Rutherford Harris, former secretary of the British Chartered South African Company, was asked this morning, at his residence, Llangibly Castle, Usk, Monmouthshire, if he had received a telegram announcing that the Boer leaders had accepted the British terms. Mr. Harris replied that he had not.

The Central News is informed that a telegram was received in London this morning from Pretoria, saying that Mr. Steyn and Generals DeWet and Botha had agreed upon terms of peace. The telegram indicates that the British terms have been accepted and that peace has been arranged.

A telegram from Klerksdorp, Transvaal, dated Wednesday, April 9, says: "The approach of President Steyn and Generals DeWet and Delary, with their staffs, who arrived here at noon to-day, was signalized at 11 a. m. by the arrival of a flag of truce at an outpost. An officer, with an escort, was sent out and the President and the two generals rode into Klerksdorp in Cape carts. The Orange Free State envoys were accompanied by Judge Hertzog, Commandant Oliver and six other persons. With General Delary were his secretary and a dozen Boers. The Free State representatives are quartered in the Old Town. Gen. Delary joined the Transvaal party in the New Town. A conference tent was pitched midway between the two towns and free communication was permitted the Boers delegates, but they were suitably guarded."

From government sources it was ascertained that the peace negotiations are not expected to come to a conclusion so quickly as this morning's reports indicate. The belief that there will be considerable perplexing also exists in circles intimate with the Boer leaders on the continent, who maintain that no peace can be arrived at unless the British grant some form of amnesty to the Cape rebels.

Whether this contention will prove well founded or otherwise, is only a matter of conjecture, but it appears certain that the Boers will hold out till all expedients of negotiations are exhausted in an endeavor to gain this point. Some of those who are in close touch with South Africa believe that ten days may elapse before a definite conclusion is reached. In the meanwhile the presence of such representative Boers at Klerksdorp, and other factors, creat an all-round hopeful feeling. This was reflected on the stock exchange to-day in the advance of consuls and Kaffirs.

Up to 11:30 a. m. the government had received no official news bearing out the statements that peace had been arranged.

MORE FIGHTING.

London, April 14.—News of severe fighting in the Transvaal at the end of last week has been sent by Lord Kitchener who reports that about 200 Boers were killed, wounded or captured. There were about a hundred British casualties. The British also captured three guns and a considerable quantity of supplies. Commandant Potgieler was among the Boers killed.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch dated from Pretoria, Sunday, April 13, recounts how Colonel Colonbrander, after locating Commandant Beyer's laager, at Pzol Kop, moved his force by different routes from Pietersburg, Transvaal Colony, blocking the principal lines of retreat.

The fighting commenced April 8, when the Fusiliers attacked Molipsport, covering the Boer position, and by dusk had seized a hill eastward of the port after considerable opposition, resulting in Col. Murray being wounded and Lieut. Lincoln being killed. Another officer and five men were wounded. Since then the operations continued daily. Colenbrander's latest report, April 12, gave the Boer losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at 106 men. The colonel hoped to be able to report further captures.

The most severe fighting occurred April 11 in Western Transvaal, where Gen. Ian Hamilton has replaced General Methuen in command of the British troops. The Boers attacked Colonel Kekwich's force near Rooiwal, and fighting at close quarters ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving on the field 41 men killed, including Commandant Potgieler and 34 wounded. The British captured 20 unwounded prisoners. According to last accounts, Gen. Ian Hamilton was pursuing the remainder of the Boer command. The British losses in this fight were six men killed and fifty-two wounded.

At the beginning of the pursuit Colonel Kekwich captured two guns, a pompom, a quantity of ammunition and a number of wagons.

A force of Boers recently overwhelmed a strong British patrol sent out from Bultfontein, Orange River Colony, to clear distant farms. An officer and two men were killed, 14 men wounded and the remaining members of the patrol were surrounded and captured. Lord Kitchener mentions nolding an inquiry into this reverse.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle

BELGIAN STRIKES.

Mob Stones Police and Is Dispersed by Gendarmes--Burial of Riot Victims.

Brussels, April 15.—In consequence of the disorders, the pupils of several communial schools have been dismissed, and the premises utilized as barracks for the troops.

All the factories and mines at Moorelanweiz, Valare and Mabille have been closed.

Socialists disturbances occurred last night at Namu. A mob stoned the police, who charged with drawn swords. Subsequently a force of gendarmes scattered the rioters.

The strike is steadily extending in both this city and its suburbs, especially at Molonbeck, where a number of large factories have stopped work.

The military and police have adopted more stringent measures to preserve order.

The burgomaster has refused the Socialists' request to be allowed to follow their own devices in burying the Socialist killed during Saturday's riots. Orders have been issued for the procession to be held at six in the morning, without bands or funeral emblems. Otherwise the interment must be carried out at night.

It is estimated that the strikers in the Charleroi district now number 50,000. There are frequent parades there, but the town is generally peaceful, in accordance with the advice of the strike leaders.

MOBBED THE KING.

Brussels, April 9.—King Leopold was mobbed by socialists this afternoon on his arrival here from Biarritz. The meeting between the socialists and the king was quite accidental, but it was none the less unpleasant for his majesty whose automobile was surrounded by excited socialists, who shouted:

"Long live the Republic." "Long live Universal Suffrage," and waved red flags in the king's face.

KING LEOPOLD.

The socialists had collected at the railroad station to bid farewell to the members of a delegation of Spanish Republican deputies who had attended the socialist gatherings here, and who had participated in last night's demonstration. The police this morning informed the Spaniards that they must leave Brussels forthwith, and the delegates were escorted to the station by a large gathering of socialists, bearing red flags. The king happened to arrive at the same time and had difficulty in getting his automobile out of the crowd, but he finally found an opening and outdistanced his pursuers.

In a general way the sixty-seventh birthday of King Leopold was to-day observed as a holiday throughout the kingdom. Since his return here from the Riviera, King Leopold has been very ill, and on account of his advanced years and the irregular life he has led, his intimates fear he may be near his end. His doctors say little except that he is suffering from throat trouble, but there may be a hint of anxiety in their remarking that they have earnestly enjoined the king to follow strictly certain directions in order to avoid complications. It is reported further that the king has been much disquieted by the political unrest in Belgium, which manifested itself last week in no less a manner than a public hooting of Prince Albert, heir to the throne. The king's shameless life has disgusted all Belgium.

South African Gold.

Johannesburg, Transvaal Colony, April 11.—The output of fine gold for the month of March was 14,425 ounces.

FAT FOLKS—I am a trained nurse; 3 years ago I reduced 37 pounds—oh so easy. No starving, no wrinkles, no regrets. Simple, yet take it at bedtime. Nothing to sell. Enclose stamp. Write to-day. Mrs. T. B. Schofield, 48 Oneida Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

MILLER CONFESSED,

And He Was Sentenced to State Prison for Life.

Detroit, Mich., April 10.—Miss Carrie M. Jennett, of 1191 Wabash avenue, and the daughter of James R. Jennett, a cabinet maker, was brutally murdered last night on Thirteenth street, between Antoinette and McGraw streets. She was pounded and stabbed to death.

Thirteenth street in the vicinity of the crime is very sparsely settled. Harry Jewell was walking along McGraw avenue towards his home, when he heard screams coming from Thirteenth street. Looking across the vacant lots he saw the girl struck down. The murderer ran away, and then, apparently, not sure that he had accomplished his purpose, returned, Jewell says, and again attacked the prostrate body. Jewell ran to the house of his brother-in-law near by for assistance, and the two men ran across the lots.

Lying on the sidewalk they found the horribly mutilated body. They then notified the police. An examination of the neighborhood revealed a great pool of blood on Antoinette street two and a half blocks from where the body was found.

Miss Jennett attended a meeting of a Rebecca lodge in a hall not far from where she was so brutally murdered. She left there about 10:15 o'clock. Less than two hours later her body was found.

The police believe that in Prof. James Miller, a music teacher, arrested this morning, they have Miss Jennett's murderer. Blood was found on his clothing, and when an explanation of it was asked Miller fainted. He was revived but fainted again while being taken to his cell. Miss Jennett was a pupil of Miller's.

MISS CARRIE M. JENNETT.

Detroit, April 11.—Prof. Joseph M. Miller at 12 o'clock confessed to committing the murder of Carrie M. Jennett.

Miller said that he had illicit relations with the girl and was responsible for her condition. He said he offered to send Miss Jennett to a lying-in hospital, but she refused to go, insisting that he leave his family and go to some other city with her. This he would not do. Wednesday night when he started from home for lodge meeting he had an engagement with the girl and intended to kill her.

He took the hatchet that was found by the officers yesterday in his kitchen with him. He secreted this on 17th street, on his way to the meeting. When he left the lodge room he secured the hatchet again and proceeded to the corner of 14th and Warren avenue, where he met Miss Jennett. They walked over to 13th street, and out to where the killing was done. Miller says they sat down on the sidewalk, and talked for a while, the girl urging him to abandon his family and leave the city with her. He then whipped out the hatchet and struck her in the head. When asked why he mutilated her so, Miller said he had no recollection of anything after the first blow until he found himself wiping the blood off his hatchet on the grass in the vacant lot.

PROF. J. M. MILLER.

Detroit, April 12.—Miller pleaded guilty to-day after an examination conducted by three alienists as to his sanity. He was found sane. Within two hours after his plea of guilty he was en route to the Michigan State House of Correction under sentence to life imprisonment. There is no death penalty in this state.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

PRESIDENT HEAVILY INSURED

New York, April 14.—Since he became chief executive of the nation President Roosevelt has become one of the most heavily insured men in the United States. The President has taken out a policy for $50,000 in a New York company, besides continuing policies for smaller amounts which he had taken out long before he was elected governor of New York. President Roosevelt's policies, it is understood, exceed by $15,000 or $20,000 those held by President McKinley. Mrs. McKinley was paid about $60,000 on policies on her husband's life.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

San Francisco, April 12.—San Francisco has been chosen as the landing place of the Pacific cable. This decision was made by George G. Ward, vice president of the Commercial Pacific cable company, who has been in this city the past week, examining proposed sites. The cable will start from a point near the left-saving station on the north side of Golden Gate Park, and will be carried under ground about seven miles, through the streets, to the Postal Telegraph company. It is expected to have the first link in the cable, from this city to Honolulu, completed before next winter.

TREASURE TROVE.

New York, April 12.—W. E. Koch, a jeweler, has, according to a York, Pa., special to the Press, found cash and securities valued at $15,000 in an old chest. Several years ago Koch purchased, for a trifling sum, at a public sale, a small antique chest. Having no immediate use for it he placed it in the garret over his place of business. Finally he decided to use the box and upon taking it apart for repairs a false bottom was found, underneath which was found the hidden wealth.

Beautiful Memorial CRAYON Engraving Free to Our Patrons

THE publishers of The Blade have made arrangements with the International Art Co. of Chicago, whereby we are able to offer as a present to each of our subscribers this beautiful memorial crayon of our martyred President, a miniature copy of which is shown herewith.

In the center you will notice a full length portrait of our beloved President; on his right and left hands portraits of his wife and mother, both of them excellent likenesses and reproductions from recent photographs; in the two upper corners of the picture are his birthplace and Canton residence. This small reproduction will give some idea as to the general effect, but cannot bring out the beautiful effect of the full-sized memorial picture, which is 22 inches wide and 28 inches long, engraved on heavy coated plate paper.

It is a beautiful work of art which every one will want and appreciate. It would be valued at any art store at $2.00.

In addition to the above they will enclose with each picture their beautiful memorial sheet music containing the beloved President's two favorite hymns, "NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE," and "LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT," on the back of which is a sketch of his merit-crowned life. This beautiful music should be in every home.

We trust every subscriber to The Blade will take advantage of this unprecedented offer.

Read attached coupon carefully and send at once. No picture will be sent unless coupon is received. Twenty-five cents in coin can be sent through the mails without danger of loss.

ART COUPON.

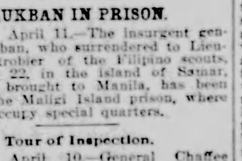
This is to certify that I am a reader of the Toledo Blade. Enclosed find 25c in Stamps, or silver, to cover cost of wrapping, mailing, etc., for which please send me one copy of McKINLEY MEMORIAL ENGRAVING and one copy of the MEMORIAL SHEET MUSIC.

Name .....

Street Address .....

Post Office ..... State .....

Fill out this coupon and mail to the INTERNATIONAL ART CO., St. Charles, Illinois.



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PRICE $33.50

It will pay you to send for our Catalogue No. 6, quoting prices on Buggies, Harness, etc. We sell direct from our Factory to Consumers at Factory Prices. This guaranteed Buggy only $33.50; Cash or Easy Monthly Payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world.

Write for Free Catalogue.
MENTION THIS PAPER.
CENTURY MF'G CO. DEP'T 50, East St. Louis, Ill.

WALLER ACQUITTED.

He Acted In Accordance With the Rules of War.

Manila, April 14.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, has been acquitted of the charges against him.

By a vote of eleven to two the court-martial, composed of both army and marine corps officers, held that in killing eleven natives of Samar last January without trial he was acting in accordance with the rules of war, the orders of his superiors and the military necessities of the situation.

The decision of the court was announced by General William H. Bisbee, the presiding officer.

Major Waller has been under trial since March 1st. He admitted the killing of the Filipinos, and further that he was in full possession of his faculties at the time, but he pleaded that he had acted in accordance with orders.

It is expected that General Jacob H. Smith, who commanded the department, will be brought to trial for giving the orders under which Major Waller acted. General Chaffee has the matter under consideration and his orders convening a new court-martial are expected soon.

General Smith was recently transferred from the Philippines to the command of the department of Texas at San Antonio. Before the transfer he had received the surrender of the last important band of insurgents in the island of Samar, and his work had caused Gen. Chaffee to announce the practical pacification of the island.

LUKBAN IN PRISON.

Manila, April 11.—The insurgent general, Lukban, who surrendered to Lieutenant Strother of the Filipino scouts, February 22, in the island of Samar, and was brought to Manila, has been sent to the Maligi Island prison, where he will occupy special quarters.

Tour of Inspection.

Manila, April 10.—General Chaffee leaves to-day on a tour of inspection to the island of Samar. He will visit every port in the island, and will witness the surrender next Tuesday of the insurgent General Cuevarra. After this surrender the American garrisons in Samar will be largely reduced.

CHILI AND ARGENTINA.

New York, April 14.—A Valparaiso, Chili, dispatch to the Herald says: In answering an interpellation in the chamber of deputies Saturday, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Yanez said that a diplomatic secret prevented him from making a full explanation, but he added that the last arrangement with Argentine is so satisfactory that it will end in a speedy and definite solution of the long standing controversy.

Secretary Yanez asserted that before the end of this year all pending questions with Peru, Bolivia and Argentina will be satisfactorily settled.

The Chilian minister to Spain, Marine Sanchez, will represent this country at the accession of King Alfonso to the Spanish throne.

REBELS DEFEATED.

Washington, April 9.—A cablegram received at the state department to-day from United States Consul McWade, at Canton, is to the effect that Governor Peng has reported to the consul that the rebels in Kwang-He have been defeated and are being pursued by the imperial troops. The missionaries are reported to be safe. Mr. Rockhill construes this dispatch to mean that the rebellion in that part of China, like most outbreaks, will be from this point on gradually suppressed.

New Portugese Minister Coming.

Liverpool, April 14.—The White Star line steamer Oceanic, which sails from this port for New York April 16, will have among her passengers Senor Alte, the new Portuguese minister to the United States.

HILL FOR HARMONY

Shepard Indiscriminately Praises William J. and David B.

New York, April 15.—The members of the Democratic Club last night commemorated the birthday of Thomas Jefferson with a reception at the club house. It was looked upon among the Democrats of the city and state as a harmony meeting.

David B. Hill, who had not visited the club for a number of years, was the chief orator of the evening, and in his speech he called upon Democrats to unite in harmony.

Perry Belmont, whose differences with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker have kept him away from the club for three years, was also there.

Lewis Nixon, the new leader of Tammany Hall, introduced Mr. Hill.

Hill's speech was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. At its conclusion Congressman James A. Griggs, of Georgia, chairman of the congressional committee, spoke advocating unity and predicting success for the party if internal differences were forgotten.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler followed in a speech urging harmony, and Edward M. Shepard eulogized David B. Hill and William J. Bryan. Other speakers were State Senator Grady, Congressman Thomas H. Ball, of Texas, and Bird S. Coler.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

New York, April 10.—Orders have been received from Washington by Superintendent Duvol to place the army transports on a very economical basis, says a special from San Francisco. As a consequence, all unnecessary employes will be discharged. On all transports an order has been issued discharging the fifth and sixth mates. The orders are that the ships must be operated with regulation crews and fewer men will be hired in the steward and deck departments. The chief paint inspector and his assistants have been stricken from the pay roll.

RHEUMATISM
CURED
Without Medicine

External Remedy so Successful That the Makers Send It on APPROVAL to Anybody.

Magic Foot Drafts, the new remedy for rheumatism which has created such a furor throughout Michigan by curing all kinds of rheumatism, no matter how severe or chronic, are now being sent all over the world on approval without a cent in advance. The sufferer is put upon honor to pay one dollar for the drafts, if satisfied with the relief they give, otherwise no money is asked. This plan is a novel one and would result in enormous loss if the drafts did not afford immediate and permanent relief. The remarkable success of the plan proves not only this, but also is a glowing tribute to the honesty of the American people.

The drafts are worn on the soles of the feet because the nerve centers and nervous systems are most susceptible at this point, but they relieve rheumatism in any part of the body.

Magic Foot Draft Co., Jackson, Mich.:
Gentlemen—
I received the trial pair of Drafts and will not forget their virtues, for I am free from all my suffering by their use. They are worth their weight in gold and I am recommending them to my friends.
Respectfully, E. B. DEVAN.
Postmaster, Tawas City, Mich.

Write to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 37 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich., for a free trial pair of Drafts and their new booklet. To Cure Other Ailments.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Senator McLaurin Spoke In Opposition to the Bill.

Washington, April 14.—The Chinese exclusion bill was taken up by the Senate after the disposal of routine business today, and Mr. McLaurin (S. C.) spoke in support of an extension of the present law.

Mr. McLaurin said it was inconceivable that any honorable nation, least of all the United States, should surrender its integrity by deliberately adopting and enacting laws in violation of its own sworn compact and treaty with any other power, and that, too, during a period of profound peace, without any provoking cause from the other nation. The pending Senate bill, he declared, was calculated by its restrictive action and inimical spirit to kill our trade with China. This was a consideration of vital importance to South Carolina, with its vast cotton production and the growing shipments of cotton goods to China.

"Is it fair to the people of the South?" asked Senator McLaurin. "Just as they are beginning to prosper in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, after long years of trouble and privation, to tear down and crush their new enterprises, on the assumption that such a ruinous policy is necessary in order to keep out the Chinese, when, in point of fact it is not at all necessary and the Chinese are being kept out by the existing law? That is the plain business proposition at the basis of the whole question."

Mr. McLaurin said the effect of a shutdown in the China trade and the consequent collapse of Southern cotton manufacturing would be most severe on the South. It would glut the home market and close the mills. The mill owners and the operatives would suffer. In South Carolina some 60,000 operatives would be injured, while the same result would occur in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and all the states where cotton is grown or cotton goods are manufactured.

Mr. Foraker (O.) followed in a speech opposing certain features of the measure. At the outset he said he desired to emphasize the fact that he was not opposed to the general proposition that Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, should be excluded. His opposition was not on account of the prohibition policy, but was on account of other features of the pending bill, chiefly those relating to exempted classes. These features, the senator declared, were in violation of our treaty rights and were calculated to work serious injury to the people of this country, especially the wage workers.

Mr. Foraker took up the various treaties, showing the development of the exclusion policy and the various rights given and restrictions imposed.

Replying to a question from Mr. Platt (Conn.) Mr. Foraker said that Li Hung Chang would have been excluded from this country under the provisions of the pending bill, and China could reciprocate by exclude our missionaries, engineers and students.

Reciprocity in the House.

The second week of the debate upon the Cuban reciprocity bill began in the House to-day. Under the rule, this was District of Columbia day, but the regular order was postponed until next Monday.

Bills wer passed to grant to the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City railroad the right to use a tract of land at Choctaw Point, near Mobile, Ala., for railroad purposes; to provide for a modification of adopted project for the improvement of Everett Harbor, Washington; to authorize the supervisors of Santa Cruz county, Arizona, to issue bonds in the sum of $35,000 for the erection of a court house and jail; to make the act of February 28, 1891, relative to the selection of indemnity school lands applicable to Utah.

Mr. Loud (Cal.) then called up the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. He was questioned closely about the item in the report providing for the pneumatic service. The report was adopted, without division.

The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill. Mr. Aplin (Mich.) objected to the request made by Mr. Payne for general leave to print remarks on the bill. The objection made by Mr. Aplin was a tactical move to compel all members who desire to put their views in the record to take the floor for that purpose.

Mr. McCall (Mass.), a member of the ways and means committee, was the first speaker to-day. He made an earnest speech in favor of the passage of the bill.

OUR CANADIAN TRADE.

Washington, April 14.—The United States enjoys more of Canadian custom than the rest of the world put together. Attention is directed to this fact in that portion of "Commercial Relations of 1901," which deals with United States trade with Canada, an extract of which has been given out for publication by Mr. Emory, chief of the bureau of foreign commerce. It is pointed out that so closely allied are trade conditions in this country with those of Canada that a depression in the United States is immediately followed by like conditions in Canada.

The United States does more business with Canada than with the whole of South America; as much as with Central America, Mexico and the West Indies together, and nearly as much as with Africa, Asia and Oceanica.

DOLE WILL STAY.

Washington, April 14.—The following official statement was made at the White House to-day:

"The President, after most careful investigation and hearing as many men as possible, and hearing from others, has come to the conclusion that Governor Dole's course has been such as to warrant his continuance as governor of Hawaii, and entitles him to the respect and hearty support of the administration."

The governor was a caller at the White House to-day, and said that he would go to Boston for a short visit, and in about two weeks sail for home.

GOING TO NEW YORK.

Washington, April 14.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt will attend the ceremonies incident to the installation of Nicholas Murray Butler, as president of Columbia University, at New York. They will leave here for that purpose next Monday.

McSweeney Asked to Resign.

Washington, April 12.—The secretary of the treasury has sent a letter to Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, in New York, calling for his resignation. The secretary inclosed the letter from Mr. Cortelyou received by him yesterday.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

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SENATOR DEPEW.

Powerful Speech on the Popular Election of Senators.

Washington, April 11.—Mr. Depew (N. Y.) offered an amendment to the resolution to provide for the election of senators by popular vote yesterday. The amendment was as follows:

"The qualification of citzens entitled to vote for United States senators and representatives in Congress shall be uniform in all the states and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation and to provide for the registration of citizens entitled to vote, the conduct of such elections and the certificate of the result."

Mr. Depew addressed the Senate in support of his amendment.

In part he said: "The proposed constitutional amendment under consideration proposes to make the Senate a popular body and reverse the principle upon which the government has existed down to the present time. With the adoption of such an amendment to the constitution, if it is adopted, this addition which I offer to it is the clear and logical sequence.

"A number of states have by various devices prevented a third, or a half or more, of citizens, recognized as such by the constitution of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage. The local reasons which have led to the adoption of these measures are not pertinent to this discussion. The adoption of these new constitutions in several states, however, containing 'grandfather' and other clauses, has led to a movement in the House of Representatives and in the legislatures of some of the states to change the representation in the House of Representatives from pollation to votes.

"But if in the election of United States senators a small oligarchy in any state can send here a representation equal to that of great states like New York, which have manhood suffrage; if states in which half of the voters are disfranchised are to have an equal voice in this body with states like Pennsylvania of five or ten times their population and with manhood suffrage; if New York, which casts because of its manhood suffrage 1,547,912 votes, is to be neutralized in legislation affecting her vast interests by Mississippi casting 55,000 votes because the majority of her citizens are disfranchised—then the situation becomes intolerable.

"I am not, under ordinary circumstances and normal conditions, in favor of the proposed reduction of representatives in the Southern states; I am not in favor of any legislation by the general government which interferes with the local affairs of those commonwealths, but if the door is opened by the adoption of this amendment to the constitution of the United States then that measure must necessarily be accompanied by power to insure a full and honest vote of the citizens of the republic and protect this body in the election of those who may be designated here as senators."

Mr. Depew was accorded the profound attention of the Senate as he spoke.

TO TEST THE VETO.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—The committee on military affairs of the House have informally decided to try to pass over the President's veto the bills restoring the military rights to three soldiers.

An effort will be made to convince the whole House that the cases of these three soldiers are meritorious, that it is wrong to class them as deserters and that the House should act in the matter.

At this time it does not seem likely that such a plan could secure the necessary two-thirds vote, although the merits of the cases are not known at this time and there has been no discussion of the matter.

RURAL LETTER BOXES.

Washington, April 12.—The commission of postal experts which has been investigating the question of letter boxes on rural free delivery routes, has submitted its report to the postmaster general. The commissioner commends that after July 1, the public in all rural free delivery districts throughout the United States, be allowed to use any box whatever, subject only to simple requirements regarding a standard of size, shape and materials. The only boxes now permitted by the government are those issued by fourteen manufacturing establishments approved by the department.

NEWSPAPER MAN HONORED.

Washington, April 11.—Robert J. Wynne, the Washington correspondent of the New York Press, has been offered and has accepted the office of first assistant postmaster general. The nomination probably will be submitted to the Senate immediately after the President's return from Charleston. The change will take effect May 1, or earlier, as W. M. Johnson, of New Jersey, whom he succeeds, is anxious to retire as soon as possible.

Warship Goes to Bocas Del Toro.

Washington, April 14.—The navy department received a cablegram to-day from Commander McCrea, of the gunboat Machias, announcing that vessel's arrival at Colon Saturday, and her departure the same day for Bocas Del Toro in obedience to the department's orders. Consul Malmros, at Colon, called the attention of the state department several days ago to a threatened attack on Bocas, and suggested the dispatch of an American warship to the scene.

Clarkson Is Lucky.

Washington, April 14.—The President has determined upon the appointment of James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, formerly first assistant postmaster general, to be surveyor of customs of the port of New York. It also was announced at the White House to-day that Lieutenant Sharkey, naval officer at New York, would be reappointed.

San Domingo Rebellion Crushed.

Washington, April 12.—A cablegram received from Minister Powel at San Domingo, to-day, reports to the state department that the rebellion which broke out there about 10 days ago has been crushed. No details are supplied.

Mrs. McKinley Pension Bill Passed.

Washington, April 12.—The house of representatives, in committee of the whole, unanimously adopted the bill pensioning the widow of President McKinley.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.

New York, April 14.—Immigrants to the number of 4,162 were brought to this city on steamers which arrived yesterday from European ports. The Trojan Prince from ports in the Mediterranean brought 1,107; the Statendam, from Rotterdam had on board 1,097; the Champagne from Havre brought in her steerage 1,059; the Hesperia from Mediterranean ports brought 680, and Island brought from Denmark 219.

PHILIPPINE BILL.

House Insular Committee Agreed to Report It.

Washington, April 9.—By a strict party vote the insular committee of the House to-day voted down a substitute proposed by the Democratic members, "to establish a stable and autonomous government in the Philippines," and then, by a like party vote, ordered a favorable report on the measure prepared by the Republican members establishing a complete form of civil government for the islands. Mr. Cooper will make the report to-morrow and will seek soon thereafter to bring the measure before the House.

The chief interest to-day was in the substitute proposed by the Democratic members and prepared by Representative Jones, of Virginia. It proposed eventual independence to the Philippines, the islands to remain under the Philippines commission until July 4, 1903, then eight years of qualified independence, then complete independence, the insurrection meanwhile to cease. The United States to have three coaling stations and two naval stations. There were 26 sections in the substitute.

After the substitute was voted down, Representative Patterson, Democrat, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the majority bill, providing for the abolition of slavery throughout the islands and for the annulment of the treaty made between General Bates and the Sultan of Jolo.

Chairman Cooper called attention to the clause in the majority bill that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the islands."

Mr. Patterson maintained that this restriction would not be effective so long as the Bates treaty remained in force. On a vote, Mr. Patterson's amendment was rejected. The committee then voted to report the majority bill, the terms of which have heretofore been published.

GEN. MAC ARTHUR.

His Testimony Before the Senate Committee.

Washington, April 12.—The senate committee on the Philippines began its proceedings to-day by adopting a resolution offered by Senator Cormack, calling upon the secretary of war for all the orders, circulars and official reports received from commanders and their subordinates in the Provinces of Tayabas, Batangas, Samar and Laguna.

General MacArthur was again to-day the only witness before the committee, and his examination was begun by Senator Culberson.

The questions related to the relationship between the native forces and the American troops when the latter first landed at Manila.

Senator Culberson called attention to the fact that there is testimony on file to the effect that General Anderson had written to Aguinaldo inviting his cooperation at Manila, and that the latter had accepted and that it also is stated that Gen. Merritt had himself sent an aide to Gen. Green suggesting that arrangement be made with the Filipinos for a common understanding in the occupation of trenches. He then asked, if, in view of these facts, the inference was not authorized that friendly co-operation was desired by the American commanders with the Filipinos in the attack upon the Spaniards.

"Assuming the facts to be as stated," the witness replied, "if that were all there was in the promises, it might be admitted that inference was to be drawn as indicated. But there are other facts which form a part of the case, and which show that co-operation in the attack on Manila was not a voluntary one on our part."

Gen. MacArthur then related that on the evening previous to the attack upon Manila after Gen. Merritt had issued his order of battle he (MacArthur) was in consultation with General Anderson when the latter received a communication from Gen. Merritt directing the latter to inform Aguinaldo that the hour which was to take place the next day was to be between the Americans and the Spaniards and that he must not participate under any circumstances.

Aguinaldo was at that time, Gen. MacArthur said, five miles away and the message was sent to him by wire. He knew, however, that the Filipino leader had received it because he had declined to accept the suggestion and he and his native forces had participated in the engagement the next day. What had become of that communication Gen. MacArthur said he did not know.

He also said that if there had been co-operation between Aguinaldo and Gen. Anderson, while the latter was in command of the American forces he did not known it.

Senator Patterson then asked a series of questions intended to bring out the fact that there had been an understanding between the American commander, Gen. Merritt, and Admiral Dewey, and the Spanish commanders that the attack upon Manila should be a mere feint with the view of securing a surrender with an appearance of a battle but without any real fight.

Gen. MacArthur said that if there had been such an understanding he knew nothing of it.

"If there was such an agreement the fact never reached me as a brigadier general," said Gen. MacArthur, "and I have never yet heard it officially. All my orders were for battle."

"Have you any question now as a soldier and an officer of the army that there was an understanding that the resistance of the Spaniards was to be purely nominal?" Senator Patterson asked.

"Yes, I have a good deal of 'question' on that point," replied the witness. "I have never heard anything to justify such an opinion outside of what I have seen in print. I can only say that I understood the order to be for a fight, and all that has come to me to the contrary has been ex-parte in character."

"Have you never talked with General Merritt on the subject?"

"Never."

"Do you in your testimony distinguish between official information and information that may have come to you through other sources?"

"My desire is to speak here the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Mr. Patterson insisted upon an explicit reply to his question, but General MacArthur declared that he could not answer more directly. He added that he had spoken without reservation.

Senator Culberson reiterated the statements concerning General Merrit's first dealing with the Filipinos as to the use of the trenches and also the order to General Anderson, cited by General MacArthur, regarding the notification to Aguinaldo, and asked if that was not "A change of policy on Merritt's part, after he had reaped the benefit of cooperation with the native troops."

This question practically brought to a close Gen. MacArthur's statement for the day, the remainder of the time being given up to a discussion among the members of the committee as to its propriety. Before this controversy arose, however, the witness indicated that he preferred not to make direct reply.

"The facts are of record," he said; "what General Merritt's policy was I do not know. It did not occur to me at the time that there was any inconsistency in his conduct, and if there should appear to the committee to have been inconsistency, I have no doubt that the general will be found willing to explain it. I prefer that he should speak for himself."

New Mint Superintendent.

Washington, April 14. The President to-day named John H. Landis to be superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, vice H. K. Boyer resigned.

BRITISH BUDGET.

Duties on Imports Imposed to Meet the Huge Deficit.

London April 14.—The statement showing the revenue and expenditures presented in the house of commons today by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, when opening the budget announcements, showed a total ordinary expenditure for 1902-'03 estimated at £129,159,000 with war charges amounting to £45,450,000, making a grand total of £174,609,000, which is £12,993,000 below the total for 1901-'02.

The chancellor of the exchequer estimated the total deficit for the present year at £26,824,000.

To the deficit must be added sixteen to seventeen millions additional war expenditure.

The chancellor of the exchequer said he had hopes of a happy result from the conferences in South Africa, but he had put them aside. Preparations for the continuance of the war were the best guarantee of peace.

There is no increase in the duty on sugar. The sinking fund is to be suspended.

The grand total of the deficit is £45,000,000.

The duties on wine, beer, tobacco and tea are not changed.

A penny tax is imposed on dividend warrants, and two penny stamps must be placed on checks, instead of one penny as heretofore.

The income tax is increased a penny in the pound sterling.

He estimates the revenue for this year, on the basis of present taxation at £147,785,000, not including the cost of gratuities at the end of the war, the transporting of troops home, etc.

A duty of five pence per hundred weight is imposed on flour.

A duty of three pence per hundredweight is imposed on all imported grain.

The duty on meal is five pence per hundredweight.

The revenue from the new taxation is expected to be £5,100,000. After borrowing £32,000,000, the chancellor of the exchequer will make up the deficit by drafts on the exchequer.

The chancellor of the exchequer declared the past year had not been exceptionally prosperous, but there was nothing to depress the country. Despite the fact that thousands of workmen had been removed from productive labor by the war, the revenue figures showed no diminution of business at home while there was a satisfactory increase for foreign trade and there was no reason for thinking that there had been any falling off of the consuming power of the people. There had been a heavy slump in the receipts from tobacco, spirits and beer but there was a great increase in the consumption of tea and cocoa.

Beecher's Son-in-Law Dead.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Scoville, assistant pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, died here to-day of a complication of diseases. He was a son-in-law of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, April 12.—While cross currents in trade and industry make it difficult to characterize the general trade situation the country over, appearance would indicate that the check given distributive trade by reactionary weather, crop uncertainties and additional friction in industrial circles, is of a transitory character. Bank clearings, all things considered, are of large volume, railroad earnings reports to Bradstreet's point to continued increases over the same period a year ago, and especial activity is noted in leading manufacturing lines, principally iron and steel, lumber, cotton goods, coal mining, machinery making, and a host of lesser industries. Jobbing distribution at the central west and at leading eastern centers notes a further quieting down, but in the spring wheat sections reports are of undiminished activity. Southwestern trade reports continue of a cheerful nature. At industrial centers in the south iron, coal and coke production is active, and while the backward weather conditions are credited with limiting demand in agricultural districts, the strength of cotton prices leads to a more hopeful feeling there, not entirely warranting the predictions of a reduced acreage in that staple crop. Despite the lowering in these general avenues of wheat, as a result of the dry weather of last fall and the early work indicated by the government report, winter wheat crop prospects are still for a crop in excess of 400,000,000 bushels, and about equal, in fact, to the indicated final outturn last year. A large acreage is indicated in oats, and that crop seems to be progressing well. As to the corn crop, little doubt exists that a large area will be planted. Cotton has continued to lead the staples in the matter of bullish feeling. Cotton goods have strengthened in tone, partly on the rise in the raw product, and partly on the realization of the fact that increased wages for 75,000 employes involve higher prices for the finished product. Wool has tended to weaken, owing to the spread of the strike of weavers to other mills of the leading interest. Outside manufacturers are said to be profiting by the interruption of the leading companies deliveries. Aside from these changes noted, staples prices manifest continued steadiness. Coffee is slightly weaker, owing to the pressure of the enormous visible supply, the world's stocks being nearly 4,000,000,000 bags, or 5 per cent larger than a year ago. Raw sugar has weakened on the anticipation of legislation in the matter of Cuba, and record low prices have been touched again. The same is also true of silver prices. Among the industries, iron and steel are still examples of activity. Prices of Bessimer pig iron have moved upward this week on the announcement that very large sales for delivery between October, 1902 and April 1, 1903, aggregated 225,000 tons, have been closed. Foundry and forge iron are also firmer. Despite a further increase in output, available stocks have been further reduced. Practically all the merchant furnaces are booked with orders for the balance of the year, while in finished products no promise will be made for deliveries inside of three or four months. Finished products note few changes in price, but no diminution in activity or demand.

Large orders for spikes have been refused. Large sales of iron ore are shortly looked for at Cleveland. The building trades and traffic lumber, hardware and the multitude of other lines dependent thereon, report undiminished activity. No special activity is noted in boots and shoes; eastern shipment, in fact, continuing to fall behind a year ago. The general appearance of the leather trade is one of quiet. Cereal prices moved within narrow limits early, pending the publication of the government report, some strength being imparted by reports of better export demand and cold weather interfering with the growing crop, but this strength disappeared later and the report itself, though claimed to be a surprise, exercised little effect, the changes for the week being slight. Hog products were strengthened slightly on the small run of hogs and also on increased demands by packers. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,842,012 bushels, against 4,446,917 last week and 6,405,601 in this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1, 1901, to date (forty-one weeks), aggregate 202,687,970 bushels, against 161,027,718 last season. Corn exports aggregate 158,569 bushels, against 530,531 last week and 2,623,884 last year. July 1, 1901, to date corn exports are 24,623,266 bushels, against 149,580,762 bushels last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 182 as against 176 last week, 225 in this week last year, 152 in 1900, 243 in 1899 and 215 in 1898.

In Canada, for the week, 26, against 18 last week, 25 in this week a year ago and 35 in 1900.

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Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures. You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp. Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the power granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reaches that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or pitiful functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, April 15.—Close.—Wheat—The close was at the best and with May up 1c and July 1¾c higher. Advantage was taken of the early weakness to cover and long lines were purchased all the way up. It was a purely speculative market with very little for the bulls to work on aside from light receipts and the fact that the conservative element bought quietly. It was a decidedly sneaky market at the way through. The feeling at the opening was uncertain, but pretty well divided. There was considerable talk as to what effect the British import duty on wheat would have, and the strength in cables was attributed to this fact. The general sentiment early turned bearish on good rains in the west and southwest. On the other hand were the continued light receipts and some reports of dry weather in some sections of the growing country. Offerings in July were quite free, and, after a firm opening, this option early sold off ½c. At this point the market became dull and inactive for some time, but on the first appearance of buying prices started up with a bound, and from then on the bulls had it all their own way.

Corn—This market was helped by wheat and after the early weakness recovered and closed strong and about a cent higher on good buying. Cables were unresponsive and caused an easier feeling at the opening, with May unchanged and July ¼c lower. There was some increase in western offerings, and the bears took courage and sold freely, forcing prices down about ½c early.

Oats—Have been fairly active and in sympathy with corn and wheat closed strong and higher. The market early was weak on more liberal offerings.

Clover seed—Receipts still large, but shipping demand improved. Market has been firm. Receipts, 200 bags; shipments, 500 bags.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 62c; May, 63c; July, 63c.

Oats—Cash, 42½c; May, 43c; July, 36¾c.

Clover seed—Cash, $4.95; April, $4.95; Oct., $5.02½. No. 2 alsyke, $7.00.

Timothy—No. 2, $4.25@4.50.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Close.	Apr. 14
Cash	80	80	79¾	81	80	
May	80	80	79¾	81	80	
July	73½	74	73	77	75¾	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
May	72¾	74	72	73¾	74	72¾
July	73¼	75	72¾	74½	73¾	72¾
Sept.	73	74¾	72¾	74½	73¾	72¾
Corn—						
May	62½	63	61¾	62¾	63	62¾
July	62	63	61¾	62	61¾	62
Sept.	61¾	62¾	60¾	62¾	61¾	
Oats—						
May	42¾	43	42½	43	43¼	
July	35	35¾	34¾	35¾	35	
Sept.	30¾	31¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
May	78½	80	78¾	79¾	79¾	
July	78½	80¼	78¾	80¾	79¾	
Corn—						
May	67¼	68	67	67¾	67¼	
July	66½	67¾	66¾	67¼	66¾	

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—						
May	72	80¼	72	80¼	79	
July	71¾	73½	71¾	73½	71¾	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—						
May				73	71¾	
July				73½	72¾	

DULUTH.

Wheat—						
May				73¾	72¾	
July				74¾	73¾	

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, April 15.—Noon—Money on call 3¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.83½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.84½@4.85¾. Bar silver, 53½c. Mexican dollars, 42c.

New York, April 15.—The weak undertone which marked the close last night was gone this morning and prices advanced all around. The opening in Louisville was excited, 3,000 shares selling at 120¾ to 121¾, compared with 121 last night. The price afterwards fell back to 120. Illinois Central opened 1¾ higher and International Power gained 4 points. The fluctuations in St. Paul were rather feverish, but narrow in extent.

Louisville gave way in an irregular decline to 128¾, but showed a tendency to settle at about 129. Southern Railway, after rising to 34¾, receded a quarter when enormous buying orders appeared. There were long strings of individual transactions running from 1,000 to 9,000 shares on the advance to 37¾. The preferred rose to 98½. International Power gained 6¾. Northwestern 3¾, Paul and Omaha pfd. 4, St. Paul 1½, Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville 2½, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific and a number of less important stocks a point or more. Illinois Central lost its gain, but recovered it. The general market maintained a firm tone, but was not notably active or strong. The market became very irregular on decreased dealings. Louisville fell to 127, Southern Railway stocks reacted, the preferred losing 1 and Northwestern 2. Other prominent stocks were advanced. St. Paul crossing 170, and Atchison, Southern Pacific, New York Central, Brooklyn Transit and some specialties showing considerable strength. Des Moines and Ft. Dodge rose 3 and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis 2. International Power got up 10 points to 129. Before noon Amalgamated was lifted 1⅝ over last night, but the grangers and Pacifics eased off and then rallied again strongly. St. Paul touched 171 and Southern Railway rose to 40. Louisville and Nashville rallied 2¾. Bonds were irregular at noon.

The enormous demand for Southern Railway carried it up to 40¾, after which it fell back to 38¾. The general market was affected in sympathy, but did not move widely. Louisville fell back to 124 and St. Paul reacted 1¾. On the advance Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Illinois Central, United States Express and Metropolitan Street Railway were carried 1 to 3 over last night. Des Moines and Fort Dodge advanced 3, Chicago & Southern Illinois dropped 2, and Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville rose 4¼.

The movement in Southern Railway having quieted down the professionals directed their attention to other leading stocks, principally St. Paul, which was marked up to 171¾. Baltimore & Ohio was taken up later and reached 108¾. The rise in Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville reached 4¾ and preferred 3. Other stocks that made good gains were the Kansas City Southern stocks, Detroit Southern and Delaware & Hudson. Southern Railway was feverish around 39 and later forged ahead, Louisville closing down to 125¾. The general market was feverish and showed indications of realizing at many points under cover of special movements. Manhattan fell 1¾ from the highest. American Telephone and Telegraph lost four points.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	131	132	131	131¾
Atchison	79¾	80	79¾	79¾
Atchison pfd.	97¾	...	...	98¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	43	...	...	43
Anaconda	118	...	...	118
Amal. Copper	66	67¾	65¾	67¾
Biscuit com.	51	...	...	51
Balt. & Ohio	107	108½	106¾	108½
Brklyn Rapid Tr.	69	70	69	70
Canada South.	81	...	...	81
Canadian Pac.	139	139½	139	139½
Chicago Term.	19¾	20	19¾	20
Chicago G. W.	21¾	...	...	21¾
Clover Leaf	69	...	...	69
Clover Leaf pfd.	99	...	...	99
Con. Tob. 4's	85	...	...	85
Con. Tob. pfd.	97	...	...	97
Colorado Fuel	39¾	...	...	39¾
Colorado Southern	34	...	...	34
Ches. & Ohio	48	...	...	48
C., C., C. & St. L.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
C. I. L. com	37	...	...	37
Erie com	38¾	...	...	38¾
General Electric	220	220	220	220
Hocking	43	43¼	43	43¼
Int. Silver	14¾	...	...	14¾
Louis. & Nash.	130½	131¼	130½	131¼
Leather	13¾	...	...	13¾
Leather pfd.	84	...	...	84
L. E. & W. com	37½	...	...	37½
Lead	18	...	...	18
Manhattan	132¾	133¾	132	132¾
Mexican Central	30¾	...	...	30
Missouri Pac.	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
Mo., K. & T.	25	25¾	25	25¾
North Am. Co.	126	126	125¾	125¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	52	...	...	52
N. & W. com.	56¾	57¾	56¾	57¾
Ont. & West.	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾
Penna.	150	151	149¾	150¾
Pac. Mail	42¾	...	...	42¾
People's Gas Co.	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
Reading com.	57¾	58	57¾	57¾
Rock Island	174	176¾	174	174
Rep. I. & S. C.	37	37¾	37	37¾
Rep. pfd.	77	77¾	77	77¾
So. Ry.	34¾	40¾	34¾	37¾
So. Ry. pfd.	86¾	90¾	86¾	90¾
St. Paul	168¾	171¾	168¾	171¾
South. Pac.	64	67¾	64	66¾
St. L. San F. com.	71¾	73¾	71¾	73¾
St. L. S. W.	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾
Tenn. C. & I.	68¾	...	...	69
Union Pac.	102	106¼	101¾	105¾
Union Pac. pfd.	87¾	88	87¾	87¾
U. P. conv. 4's	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Steel	41	41¾	40¾	41
U. S. Steel, pfd.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Wabash, com.	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾
Wabash, pfd.	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾
Wab. Deb. B's	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Western Union	90¾	...	...	90¾
W. & L. E.	22¾	...	...	22¾
Wis. Central	24¾	...	...	24¾
Wis. Central pfd.	46¾	...	...	47
E. & T. H.	58	...	...	58
Locomotive	33¾	34	33¾	33¾

LIVE STOCK.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, April 15.—The demand for live cattle is strong and active this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $5.50@5.50; handy butchers' cattle, $4.50@5.40; common, $3.00@4.40; canners' cows, $2.00@2.60; stockers and feeders active and higher, $3.00@4.50. Milch cows quiet at $25@55; calves lower at $3.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs active and higher; prime lambs, $6.60@6.65; yearlings, $5.50@5.75; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs, liberal receipts, mixed quality; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.30@6.35; yorkers, $6.30@6.35; pigs, $6.30@6.35; roughs, $5.50@5.60; stags, 1-3 off; cripplers, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; good to prime steers, $6.75@7.40; poor to medium, $4.50@6.60; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.25; cows, $1.40@6.10; heifers, $2.50@5.25; canners, $1.40@2.60; calves, $2.50@8.85; Texas fed steers, $5.25@6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 8,127; market 5@10c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.50@7.05; good to choice heavy, $6.80@7.05; rough heavy, $6.40@6.70; light, $6.50@7.05; bulk of sales, $6.60@7.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; market strong to 10c higher; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5.25@5.75; fair to choice mixed, $4.75@5.50; native lambs, $4.75@7.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 15.—Eirick Bros.' special report to The Blade.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market strong; pigs, $6.80; yorkers, $7.30; medium and heavy, $7.40@7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong at yesterday's prices.

U. S. Yards, Cleveland, April 15.—Gower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.—Hogs—Receipts, 18 cars; market active and 5 cents higher; mediums, $7.30; yorkers, $7.15; pigs, $6.75; stags and roughs, $5.50@6.00; steady; all sold.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., April 15.—Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade.—Hogs—Supply light; market strong; heavy, $6.60@7.00; mediums, $6.45; heavy yorkers, $6.30@6.40; light yorkers, $6.10@6.25; pigs, $6.00@6.10. Supply light; market steady; clipped sheep, $4.50@5.50; clipped lambs, $6.00@7